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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday—FAIR.
Stock Market—Weak.
Wheat, 94½c.; corn, 29c.; cotton, 7 15-16c.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate yesterday recommitted the Richmond County Police bill for a hearing. A bill was introduced to make Grant's birthday, April 27, a half holiday in New York, Kings, and Westchester Counties. The Assembly passed several Brooklyn measures and advanced to third reading a number relating to New York City. The Assembly committee made a report on the legislative printing. A hearing was had on the New York and Brooklyn Gas bills. Nominations for Railroad Commissioners were made by Gov. Black.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday consumed a good deal of time in discussing the House bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol. A final vote was not reached. The conference report on the Immigration bill was disagreed to and a new conference ordered. Petitions for speedy action on the Arbitration treaty were presented. A bill increasing from $12 to $30 per month the pensions of survivors of the war of 1812 was passed. The House spent most of its time on the District of Columbia bill. Bills to pension the widows of Gens. Carr and Huff were passed.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Pope fainted suddenly yesterday morning, and his personal doctor was hastily summoned. He said that the attack was natural, owing to the age of His Holiness, but ordered him to hold no more receptions at present. The scheme of Great Britain to reorganize her army was explained in the House of Lords yesterday. Mrs. Carew's sentence of death for murdering her husband has been commuted by the British Minister in Japan to imprisonment for life. A son was born yesterday morning to Lady Beresford, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, and formerly Mrs. Hamersley of this city. Emperor William of Germany, at the luncheon of the Alexander Regiment yesterday, paid many compliments to the Czar of Russia.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Several women have been banished from Cuba because they are believed to be in sympathy with the insurrection. One of them arrived in Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

Before the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, yesterday, Prof. Morgan of Wellesley defended Boston's statue of Bacchante, and Julia Ward Howe indorsed her sentiments.

Word was received in Far Rockaway yesterday that the Court of Appeals had confirmed the verdict for $28,000 obtained by Jameson & Bond against the Long Island Railroad, for the destruction of their ice plant.

Jessie Bogart of Kingston, N. Y., was to have been married Wednesday night, but her affianced disappeared, and it is now learned that he has swindled her father and many Kingston citizens by passing bogus checks on them.

Ohio friends of Mark Hanna yesterday were again discussing the probability of that gentleman entering the Cabinet at Postmaster General. It is believed that if Gov. Bushnell should appoint some other man Senator, Mr. Hanna would accept a portfolio.

It was reported at Washington yesterday that half the schedules in the new Tariff bill had been completed by the Ways and Means Committee. The agricultural schedule is practically that of the McKinley law except on live cattle. Cotton, iron, and steel duties remain about as under existing law.

Page 2.

Senator Lexow last night, in a speech at Nyack, discussing trusts, said the doctrine of equal rights and equal opportunities before the law must be maintained.

Mr. Purroy's "Tammany Home Rule Democracy" held primaries for its County Committee, which is to meet for organization Feb. 10.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple announced his willingness to accept the pastorate of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, in place of the Rev. E. J. Haynes.

The city members of the State Committee of the National Democracy held a conference and discussed plans of local organization and the future of the party, but took no action.

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce spoke last evening before the Baptist Social Union on "International Arbitration." He favored the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn yesterday gave an arbitration dinner, and ex-Minister John A. Kasson, ex-Congressman W. L. Coombs, James McKeen, and others spoke in favor of the pending arbitration treaty.

The Twilight Club celebrated its fifteenth birthday with a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel. The after-dinner subject for discussion was "The Problem of Luxury; Shall We Drink Champagne or Beer?" The talk dealt principally with the Bradley Martin ball.

Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth of Philadelphia lectured before the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society on "A Forgotten Treasure House." During his travels in Europe he discovered what he believes to be the only works of art from the hands of the Benedictine monks that ever found their way into buildings accessible to the public.

Much comment was caused among members of the Loyal Legion over Gen. Adelbert A. Ames's paper on "The Battle of Fort Fisher," read at the dinner of that body Wednesday, when Gen. N. M. Curtis made a strong and emphatic answer to statements made by the writer, and was requested to prepare a paper on the same subject, to be read at the next meeting of the legion.

Page 3.

Men who have studied the subject of municipal reform avow their dissatisfaction with the Municipal Assembly provisions of the Greater New York charter. Many citizens recall the abuses of power by Boards of Aldermen, and are averse to returning to anything like the old-time methods.

Page 4.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday finally adopted the proposed underground route with the southern terminus at the City Hall.

It is predicted in Washington that the House will pass the Wolcott resolution providing for an international monetary conference.

It was announced last night by Secretary Baer that the Christian Endeavor Convention this year certainly would be held in San Francisco.

Lieut. Gov. Jones of Ohio, after an interview with Gov. Bushnell yesterday, intimated that he was to be appointed Senator to succeed John Sherman.

The White Star steamship Majestic, due here Wednesday morning, came into port shortly after noon yesterday, after one of the roughest voyages in her experience.

Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, was placed on the retired list by the President yesterday, under the sixty-two-years-of-age law.

The Senators who have thus far expressed opinions on the subject seem generally to approve the Torrey Bankruptcy bill rather than the Bailey measure, recommended by the Senate committee.

It was said at Louisville yesterday that Gov. Bradley would appoint A. T. Wood United States Senator, and that the Legislature at its special session would elect J. W. Yerkes to succeed him.

Page 5.

The Alabama Legislature yesterday passed a bill absolutely prohibiting poolselling in the State.

A memorial from President Ripley of the Santa Fé Road was presented to the Kansas Legislature urging that body not to pass a maximum freight bill

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has given permission for the Kings County Elevated and Long Island Electric Roads to connect and run cars from the bridge far out on Long Island.

A meeting of lawyers and Judges was held in the Criminal Court Building yesterday and resolutions in memory of Col. John R. Fellows were adopted. Judge Fitzgerald, Justice Smyth, W. Bourke Cockran, and others spoke.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, the well-known English pulpit orator, arrived here on the Majestic. He is the bearer of England's contribution to the memorial chapel which will be built as a brithday gift to Mr. Moody, at Northfield, Mass. He will also assist Mr. Moody for a day or two in Boston, and next week lecture in this city.

Page 7.

The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club for this year was held at Durland's. No evolutions were attempted, but merely informal riding to music.

Page 11.

The New York Academy of Medicine met last night and heard addresses from Dr. Joseph D. Bryant and Dr. Edward G. Janeway, the retiring President and his successor.

Queen Regent Christina signed the decree authorizing the proposed reforms for Cuba, to be established when peace is restored, yesterday. The proposed reforms offer partial home rule to the Cubans.

Page 12.

After funeral services in the hall of Beethoven Maennerchor yesterday, the body of Edward Grosse was taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., and there cremated.

Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed William Berri, President of the Brooklyn Union League Club, and one of Brooklyn's foremost citizens, to succeed the late James Howell as bridge trustee.

May Irwin and her company entertained the inmates of the Colored Home and Hospital yesterday, and Miss Irwin sang "Crappy Dan" and "The New Bully" to an audience that fully understood the spirit of the songs.

Edward J. Ivory, John F. McIntyre, James Wynne, Patrick Smith, and Patrick O'Rourke—principal, counsel, and witnesses in the recent Ivory trial in England—reached this port on the Majestic yesterday. They were met at Quarantine by a party of enthusiastic Irishmen on the Laura M. Starin, who gave them a warm reception, and brought them to the city.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the chief business was the reading of the report of the committee which attended the monetary conference at Indianapolis by John Harsen Rhoades, and a presentation of what he had there learned by William E. Dodge. Charles Stewart Smith, in presenting the report of the Greater New York Charter Committee, said he was afraid party considerations would rule in the Legislature in the acceptance or rejection of the charter.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 2.
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A WOMAN CENTENARIAN DEAD.

Mrs. Mary A. Kerr, the Oldest Person in Petersburg, Va.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—Mary A. Kerr, born in Dinwiddie County, near Petersburg, Dec. 8, 1796, died here to-day. She was the oldest person in Petersburg. Mrs. Kerr had been unable to leave her bed for some years, although her physical condition was good. She had been twice married. Her first husband was Benjamin Boisseau and her second the Rev. John Kerr, for years a prominent minister of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal Conference. Two children, Mr. P. H. Boisseau of Chesterfield County and Mrs. Emma Chase of this city, survive her.

EXPECTORATING IN CARS.

A Leading Lawyer Arrested for the Offence in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—C. R. Newcomber, who is a lawyer, with offices in the Reaper Block, and well-known socially and politically, was locked up at the Harrison Street Police Station to-day for expectorating in a West Side street car. He says he will sue the company for $50,000 damages.

Mr. Newcomber boarded a Twelfth Street car, and was seated near the stove reading a newspaper. According to the prosecution, Mr. Newcomber expectorated on the floor, and when Van Buren and Fifth Avenue was reached, T. D. Courtney, a detective employed by the railroad company, surprised the lawyer by placing him under arrest. He was kept in the station an hour before he was released on bail.

"I am well acquainted with the new ordinance," said the lawyer, "and had no intention of violating it. I saw the detective threatening to arrest a man, and I attempted to intercede for him, when the detective threatened to arrest both of us. I lost my patience, and told him to go ahead and do so."

MARK A. HANNA AS A WITNESS.

He Makes His Deposition in a Libel Case in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—Mark A. Hanna was the leading witness in a libel suit here to-day growing out of heated political discussion in this county during the last campaign.

Last March The Commercial-Gazette and one other journal in this city charged State Senators Magee and Flinn with receiving money from Chairman Hanna to pay campaign expenses in this county in consideration of their support of Major McKinley for President. The Senators denied this, and entered suit for criminal libel. Mr. Hanna's deposition was taken, and he denied that he ever made any such proposition to Messrs. Magee or Flinn.

On account of the illness of one of the defendant attorneys the case was postponed until next Monday, but Mr. Hanna will not have to appear at that time, as his testimony of to-day will be read to the jury when the case comes up. Mr. Hanna was introduced to the court, and was the centre of attraction in the courtroom.

Indian May Bring Suit.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 4.—County Judge Reeve to-day granted to Wyandanck Pharoah of the Montauk tribe of Indians the right to bring action against the Montauk Extension Railroad Company and others for the recovery of Montauk. The land was bought by Austin Corbin, but the Indians allege they did not know they were disposing of their property. The land consists of 9,000 acres, and is worth several hundred thousand dollars.

To Prohibit Gold Contracts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—A bill prohibiting the insertion of gold clauses in notes, bonds, and contracts, and other obligations, was introduced in the lower house of the General Assembly to-day by Representative William A. Compton of Macomb. The Democrats will support the measure, and they say there are enough silver Republicans in the Legislature to secure its passage.

A SPECIAL TARIFF SESSION

President McKinley Will Call the New Congress Together About the Middle of March.

TARIFF BILL HALF FINISHED.

The McKinley Agricultural Schedule Adopted with the Exception of the Rates on Live Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Following the usual custom, and repeating the action he took in 1889, when Mr. Harrison was about to succeed him as President, Mr. Cleveland will on Feb. 27 issue the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 4th day of March next, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive,

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1897, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first,

[Seal.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: Richard Olney, Secretary of State.

As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago, on the authority of Senator Thurston, President McKinley will, on March 4 or 5, issue a proclamation convening in session the Fifty-fifth Congress, to meet on March 15. Sufficient unofficial information on this subject has been given to afford the members-elect of the next House time to be here, and, as a matter of fact, a large proportion of them are already here and have engaged their rooms in anticipation of the early meeting of the body.

NEW TARIFF RATES.

McKinley Law a Model in the Agricultural Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The work of framing the new tariff law has been well advanced by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The chemical schedule, which comes first on the list; the earthenware and glass schedule, the metal schedule, and the cotton schedule have all been put in tentative form, with some controverted questions still open, and the agricultural schedule was nearly completed to-day. The wine and spirit schedule has not yet been passed upon by the full committee, but will follow substantially the McKinley rates.

The agricultural schedule of the McKinley bill has been adopted almost without the erasure of a line. One of the most important changes is on live cattle, which are covered by a blanket provision of the existing law for all live animals at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The rate under the new law will be $5 per head on cattle more than one year old, and 25 per cent. ad valorem on cattle valued above $20. This is thought to establish a more equitable rate than the McKinley law, which imposed $10 per head on all cattle more than one year old, without regard to value, and is regarded as sufficiently protective against the importation of Mexican cattle.

The Barley Duty.

The rate on barley is the McKinley rate of 30 cents per bushel, which was demanded by the American barley growers. Hay is put at $4 per ton, the same as in the McKinley law, and hops at 15 cents per pound, which is also an extract from the McKinley law. Vegetables all go back to the McKinley rates, potatoes being put at 25 cents per bushel and flaxseed at 30 cents per bushel. Other items on which McKinley rates are restored are salt, 12 cents per hundred pounds, in packages, and 8 cents when in bulk; starch, 2 cents per pound; salt meats, 25 per cent.; meat extracts, 30 cents per pound; milk, 5 cents per gallon, and poultry, 20 per cent. Eggs go back to 5 cents per dozen, and berries to the old McKinley rate. The duty on oranges and lemons will be adjusted in a manner to meet the wishes of the California fruit growers. The rates have not yet been absolutely fixed, but will involve a different classification from that of the McKinley law.

The Chemical Schedule.

Under the chemical schedule, soap made of caustic soda and kindred chemicals remains at the rate fixed in the Wilson law, which is considered sufficiently protective. The principal oils are left at existing rates, except in the case of linseed and flaxseed oil, where an advance was required because of the restoration of the McKinley duties on the raw material. Refined borax is advanced from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, which is somewhat under the McKinley rate. Boric acid remains at 3 cents per pound, the rate fixed by existing law, while borate of lime is increased to 2 cents per pound. There are only slight changes in dye stuffs and their elements.

Lead in ores is fixed at 1 cent per pound, pig lead at 2 cents, and white lead and lead acetates at 2½ cents. These rates are considered less than those of the McKinley law. Castor oil is left at 35 cents per gallon, the rate fixed under existing law.

The cotton schedule has not yet been quite completed, but there will be but few changes except on the fine yarns and the costly fabrics. The schedule was satisfactory in its construction to many of the manufacturers when it was put in its present form, and they are asking only minor changes.

Wines and spirits will be made satisfactory, if possible, to the California grape growers and manufacturers, but, as indicated, this can be accomplished by the restoration of the McKinley rates.

Iron and Steel Schedule.

The iron and steel schedule, like cottons, was left in a fairly satisfactory condition to the manufacturers by the present law, and will not be changed, except upon a few special articles, like tin-plate and cottonties and some forms of tube steel. There may be changes also upon the more finished articles of manufacturing, like surgical instruments and tools, but the advance will not be large. The duty on steel rails has not yet been fixed, and the committee will endeavor to obtain some further data before adopting it.

The earthenware schedule is also incomplete, but will be put upon a firm protective basis. The rate on decorated china was put exceedingly low in the present law because of irritation between the manufacturers and their employes. The new rates will be specific so far as practicable, and plate glass will be subjected to some advances. Glass above 24 by 30 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, will be left at the present rate of 22½ cents a square foot. The next higher size will also remain at the present rate of 35 cents per foot. The smaller sizes of plate glass are advanced from 5 to 8 cents per foot when not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, and from 8 to 12 cents per foot when not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square.

The Wool Schedule.

The members of the committee have talked over a few of the other schedules, but have not yet reached definite results. They are waiting the meeting of the wool growers and wool manufacturers here next week before deciding upon the rates on these articles. A rate of 8 cents per pound upon all classes of wool has been suggested as a probable compromise upon the raw product.

The progress made by the committee indicates that it will have the bill well advanced by the close of the present session, on March 4, in spite of the fact that some puzzling questions remain to be dealt with. Leading members to-day expressed great satisfaction at the progress already made, which covers nearly one-half of the printed text of the tariff schedules.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

American Coffee Company Incorporated to Fight the Arbuckles.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—The American Coffee Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are Henry O. Havemeyer, John S. Searles, John E. Parsons, and Theodore Havemeyer.

The incorporators are connected with the Sugar Trust, and it is assumed that the new company is to figure in the fight between the trust and the Arbuckles.

HEAVY VERDICT CONFIRMED.

Court of Appeals Says Long Island Railroad Must Pay $28,000.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 4.—Word was received here to-day that the Court of Appeals at Albany had rendered its decision in the appeal of the Long Island Railroad, from a verdict of $28,000, given to Jameson & Bond of Oceanic.

The firm was the owner of a large ice plant at Oceanic. In 1894 it was set on fire by a spark from a passing railroad locomotive, and was totally destroyed. Suit for damages was begun in the Queens County Supreme Court, and a verdict against the railroad for $28,000 was given. The verdict is confirmed, with costs.

THREATENED BY THE GALES.

Much Damage Done to Sandy Hook and Sea Side Village.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The peninsula of Sandy Hook and the village of Sea Side, across the Shrewsbury River, have been subjected to severe damage all this week by easterly gales that caused the widening of the new inlet and the tearing to pieces of substantial bulkheads which were erected to resist the inroads of the sea.

The Jackson Clubhouse and the property of Summer and permanent residents were greatly damaged by the inflow, which generally occurs at this time of the year. The whole village of Sea Side is threatened if the east winds and high seas continue, and its residents, chiefly fishermen and their families, are becoming alarmed at their situation.

To-day's tide destroyed the old railroad freight station on the beach, and tore all the new bulkheads on the Sea Side banks to pieces.

JAPAN WANTS OUR COTTON.

The United States Envoy Investigating in Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—Toru Hoshi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, arrived here to-day with a retinue. When interviewed he stated that his visit to the South was due to the fact that Japan is very extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods.

The Japanese manufacturers, he said, used to purchase most of their cotton from India, but now they prefer Egyptian and American cotton, and especially the staple grown in Texas, because it possesses length and strength, and is preferable for some lines of goods. He said that he had come South especially to investigate the cotton trade generally and report to his Government upon the conditions as he found them.

He is also investigating the question of freights upon cotton, and during his stay in New Orleans he called upon the managers of the Illinois Central and Southern Pacific Railways. The former takes cotton to Seattle via the Great Northern Railway, where it is delivered to a Japanese line of steamers.

WOMEN DEFEND BACCHANTE.

Prof. Morgan of Wellesley Has no Sympathy with Its Critics.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—The State Federation of Women's Clubs is holding a convention in this city, about 200 delegates, representing 44 of the 93 clubs in the State, being present. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe today made an address of welcome.

The principal address was by Prof. Morgan of Wellesley College, who spoke upon the "Psychology of the Beautiful." She vigorously defended the Bacchante statue in Boston, saying:

"Through the fellowship which even the daughter of Puritans may inherit, in the rich soul of Plato, I have received a different interpretating of the ideal Bacchus of the Greeks from that entertained by the writer of editorial articles in one of the foremost of the New York literary reviews, and those whom he represents.

"At the risk of sharing his condemnation, I must offer my word of loyalty to the high idealists of Greece. I must confess myself as holding a bronze bust of Bacchus among the cherished treasures in my Wellesley study."

These sentiments were roundly applauded, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe indorsed all that Prof. Morgan had said.

The Lloyds in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Insurance Commissioner Matthews said to-day that he will not interefere with the attempt of the Lloyds to write insurance in Ohio pending a decision by the Supreme Court. Ex-Attorney General Richards, who has charge of the case brought by the Lloyds, is waiting for important documents from New York, which are to be used as exhibits.

HANNA IN THE CABINET RACE

The Republican Chairman May Yet Decide to Accept Appointment as Postmaster General.

NOT SURE OF A SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Bushnell's Attitude May Determine the Decision of Mr. McKinley's Campaign Manager—Judge Goff's Name Still Considered.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The indications now are that the intentions of M. A. Hanna will occupy the Cabinet guessers the rest of this week. It is reported here by many of Mr. Hanna's Cleveland friends who have visited Canton within the last twenty-four hours that he may decide to accept the position of Postmaster General.

The most generally accepted opinion is that Mr. Hanna thinks he will not be appointed to the Senate by Gov. Bushnell, though the rumor that Gov. Bushnell has decided to appoint Lieut. Gov. Jones to fill the seat in the United States Senate which will be vacated by John Sherman on March 4 is not thought to be wholly reliable. An earnest effort on the part of Republicans attached to both wings of the party in Ohio is now being made to continue the harmonious relations which have existed for the last year and a half, and it is by no means certain that Gov. Bushnell may not at the last moment appoint Mr. Hanna to the Senate, although up to this time he has in no way indicated his willingness to do so. Whether Mr. Hanna is appointed to the Senate to fill Mr. Sherman's place or not, he will be a candidate for election for the regular full term before the Legislature which is to be elected next Fall, and which will meet to choose a United States Senator in January next.

Many of Mr. Hanna's friends want him to go into the Cabinet, and Major McKinley has desired it ever since his election. The belief that he will be appointed Postmaster General is growing hourly. Mr. Hanna will be here at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and will spend the night, and it is more than likely that he will come to some definite and final conclusion respecting the Cabinet, although if he awaits the efforts of those who are trying to arrange matters in the interests of party peace he may not announce his decision for two or three weeks.

The visit of Gen. Alger to Canton to-day was not fraught with importance. He came to present the wishes of some Michigan friends. There was a little talk about an Assistant Secretary of War, but nothing of a definite nature respecting this important appointment was done.

Hoosiers After Offices.

The visit of Chairman Gowdy of the Indiana Republican Committee was one of interest. He spent the day in Canton, and had an extended talk with the President-elect. Mr. Gowdy says Indiana will be modest in her demands upon the President-elect, and when pressed, confessed that he would like to be appointed Consul General to Paris. As a matter of fact, applicants for office from Indiana have not been so numerous in Canton as from many other States. There are at least twenty applicants for the post of Consul General at Paris.

The appointment and acceptance some time during the night of J. Addison Porter of the position of private secretary to the President puts a stop to further guessing on that subject. Perry S. Heath of Indiana, who was a good deal talked of in connection with the office of private secretary, came here to-day in response to a telegraphic message from the President-elect. To Mr. Heath was offered a very handsome appointment which he has long desired, and which he accepted this evening. He applied for the position several months ago, and Major McKinley, who has known him for many years and who thinks highly of him and of the work he did in the campaign, said he was glad to be able to give him the appointment he wanted.

No Word from Goff.

Mr. McKinley to-night said: "I have received no definite word yet from Gen. Goff." This statement indicates that the question of his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet is still under consideration.

The name of Dr. Seward Webb of Shelburne, Vt., had been presented to Major McKinley for consideration as a Cabinet possibility and was being seriously thought of, when, owing to illness in his family and business engagements, he asked Gen. T. S. Peck to visit Canton and withdraw his name.

BUCKNER COMMENDS GAGE.

His Appointment the Salvation of McKinley's Administration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Gen. Simon B. Buckner, who arrived in the city this morning, expresses the opinion that Lyman J. Gage's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury will be the salvation of the coming Administration.

"Gage," said Gen. Buckner, "is the only man of the Cabinet appointees who is really sound on the financial question. Sherman, in particular, has been somewhat varying in his opinions. At present he is opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, which are the cause of all this financial trouble. Some people thought that with a complete fiat they might just as well have a fifty-cent fiat, and hence urged free silver.

"Sound-money Democrats do not expect any Cabinet appointments."

THE OHIO SITUATION.

Lieut. Gov. Jones Intimates that He Will Succeed Sherman.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Gov. Asa W. Jones, who, many believe, will succeed John Sherman in the United States Senate, came to this city to-night from Columbus, where he had been in consultation with Gov. Bushnell. Previous to that he had been in Cincinnati, where he had a conference with Foraker. Jones, in an interview, said enough to confirm the report that he is to be appointed to the Senate.

"Will you be a candidate for the full term?" was asked.

"That is too far in the future for me to talk about now," he replied.

No Offer to Ex-Gov. Long.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Herald prints an interview with ex-Gov. Long in reference to the rumor that he had received his appointment as Secretary of the Navy from President-elect McKinley. "The rumor is unfounded," ex-Gov. Long said. "Things remain as they were. There has been no definite tender of a portfolio as yet."

INDIAN AGENCY ATTACKED.

Desperadoes Try to Capture the Sac and Fox Bounty Money—Two Robbers Killed—Agent and Others Wounded.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, Feb. 4.—Meagre reports have been received here from the Sac and Fox Indian Agency of a fierce fight there to-day.

Six desperadoes, armed with rifles, undertook to rob the agent, Gen. Thomas.

It is understood that one robber and two of the agent's assistants were killed.

Agent Thomas had just received the quarterly bounty of $33,000 to distribute among the two tribes.

The robbers rode to his office and demanded the money. He resisted and opened fire. A fusillade followed from the outlaws.

This aroused other persons, who rushed to the rescue, and a pitched battle ensued.

It is reported that Gen. Thomas is badly wounded.

The fight was brief, but terrific. The outlaws saw they were getting the worst of it and retreated. They got none of the money. The telegraph and telephone wires are cut between here and the agency.

United States Marshals have gone there, and further details are being awaited anxiously by persons here who are closely interested in those at the agency.

RUMOR ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL.

It Tells of a Serious Disturbance at Johannesburg—Report Doubted.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Globe this afternoon published a rumor that a serious disturbance had taken place at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal.

Nothing has been received to confirm the rumor, and it is believed generally that it is a Stock Exchange canard, circulated with the object of depressing the prices of mining securities.

WEDDING GUESTS TRICKED.

Chicago Couple, Married Privately, Afraid to Face a Crowd.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Peter Van Craenenboeck of 5,504 Monroe Avenue was to be married to Miss Emma E. Cooper last night, and many guests gathered to witness the affair. Neither bridegroom nor bride appeared. The guests waited and continued to wait, and finally went home disappointed.

The bridegroom, however, was not a fugitive from matrimony, nor was the bride unwilling to step to the altar. In fact, while the guests were waiting, the Rev. Father Carroll made them man and wife, in the church over which he presides.

Some time after the guests had departed the wedded pair walked into the home of the bride's parents and explained matters. Both said this morning that they were too timid and bashful to get married in a crowd.

HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN'S CONCERT.

To be Given at Her Rooms in Washington This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who has composed the words and music of the national songs of Hawaii for the last twenty years, will give a Hawaiian concert to-morrow afternoon at her apartments, at the Shoreham, to which the invited guests will be Treasurer Morgan and family, Representative and Mrs. Hilborn, and Miss Grace Hilborn, and Senator Perkins, ex-Governor of California, who has been entertained by the Queen at the islands in days past, when she was the ruling sovereign.

Her Majesty will play the autoharp and sing the songs of her nation. Miss Hilborn will sing Hawaiian songs, also, and accompany herself on the ukulele, a native instrument that looks and sounds like a diminutive guitar, and upon which she plays with great skill. Mr. Helelulie of the Queen's suite will perform upon the guitar.

Ohio National Guard Troubles.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Gov. Bushnell ordered a court martial to-day to sit at Cleveland Feb. 16, to try charges against the officers of the Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, growing out of the encampment of last Summer, and preferred as a result of investigation made by Assistant Adjutant Gen. Kingsley. The Governor declines to make the report public. Adjutant Gen. Axline is weeding the guard. He has recommended the disbandment of the two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, whose headquarters are in Columbus, and is investigating the condition of several other regiments.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, threatening by night, easterly winds.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast, over the lower lake region, and over Texas and New Mexico. It has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. The depression, which was central over Indian Territory yesterday morning, now covers the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the storm which was central on the North Pacific coast has moved eastward to Northern Montana, where the barometer is unusually low. The barometer is highest in the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has remained about stationary east of the Mississippi. It is colder over Texas and warmer at Rocky Mountain stations. The weather continues fair in the Atlantic coast States and the lower lake region. Rain or snow has prevailed in the States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, where the weather continues cloudy and threatening. The indications are that rain will prevail from the Gulf coast northward to the Ohio Valley, and snow or rain in the States of the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and north of the Ohio River. The weather will continue fair in New England, and cloudiness will increase in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	29	24	26
6 A. M.	28	25	26
9 A. M.	29	26	28
12 M.	31	26	28
4 P. M.	31	35	31
6 P. M.	32	27	30
9 P. M.	32	27	28
12 P. M.	32	28	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27⅝
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

WERE DRIVEN FROM CUBA

Women Banished from the Island by the Police Department of Havana.

BELIEVED TO BE INSURGENTS.

Clemancia Arengo Arrives in Tampa, and Tells the Story of the Manner in Which She Has Been Treated.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 4.—Among the arrivals by the Olivette this morning was Miss Clemancia Arengo, sister of Gen. Arengo, of the rebel forces on the island of Cuba. She is the daughter of the late Dr. Jose Arengo, a noted physician of Havana, and a young lady of rare culture and intelligence. Her brother being an officer in the Cuban Army, she was naturally thought to be a sympathizer with the cause of liberty, and information on which to base an edict banishing her from the island was sought. A few days ago she and two others, who are in Key West, received the following notice from the Government:

"Under the reserved seal of the Police Department of the City of Havana, bearing date of yesterday, his Royal Highness, the Governor says:

"Through the Secretary of the Government, dated the 16th inst., I am informed as follows:

"Having seen the information given by the Civil Government, dated the 13th inst., concerning certain citizens of this city, to wit: Mrs. Rosa Sigarroa, Miss Clemencia Arengo, and Mrs. Emelia Cordoba, that on account of their action in favor of the Cuban cause they are deemed connected with the insurrection, and all the more dangerous because they are women, the Captain General, on agreement with the proposition of the Civil Government, has decreed with to-day's date that these women shall be banished from this island, and they are hereby prohibited from returning until an express edict shall be issued permitting them to do so.

"They are ordered to leave within fifteen days, commencing on the day they are notified, together with the intelligence that if they should not abandon the island at the end of the time given they shall be imprisoned and held there as long as the war shall last."

I hereby notify you to fulfill his Royalty's orders. JUAN CUEBOS,
Inspector of the Third District.
Havana, Jan. 18, 1897.

When the time for her departure came she was taken into a room at the Custom House and stripped by a woman, even to her shoes and stockings being taken off and her clothing thoroughly examined for information she might be bringing the Cuban Junta in America. When she went to board the steamer the same process was gone through with again, to make assurance doubly sure. She is not certain whether she will reside here or go to New York.

A telegram was received in this city to-day saying that Gen. Aranguren had burned Guanabacoa, within six miles of Havana.

DR. BETANCOURT ACQUITTED.

Political Prisoners Taken from Nuevitas to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The trial of Dr. Gaspar Betancourt, a well-known American dentist of this city, who was arrested on Dec. 28 last as a political suspect, took place to-day and resulted in his acquittal. He was at once released, but was placed at the disposal of the Civil Governor. It was suspected that Dr. Betancourt was acting as a go-between for the insurgents and their sympathizers in the United States. There was no evidence produced at the trial to prove that he was connected in any with the rebellion.

The steamer Manuela arrived here to-day from Nuevitas, Province of Puerto Principe. She brought twenty-two political prisoners, including five ladies, who are relatives of prominent insurgents. The men were imprisoned at Police Headquarters and the women were placed in the House of Refuge. The women prisoners are Concepcion Agramonte, mother of Gomez's physician; Gabriella de Miranda, Maria Aguila, Angela Loperecio, wife of a rebel leader, and Eva Adan Rodriguez, who is an American and the wife of the rebel Colonel Rodriguez.

As soon as Consul General Lee learned that Senora Rodriguez was among the prisoners, he requested her immediate release, basing his request upon a promise made by the Government when she was arrested. It is expected that she will be liberated to-morrow.

James W. Luckenbill, a musician of Shorterville, Penn., committed suicide at the Saratoga Hotel here by shooting himself through the heart. Consul General Lee took charge of the body, and ordered its burial.

DESERTED BY HER AFFIANCED.

Operations of a Swindler In and Around Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Miss Jessie Bogart, daughter of John Bogart, a wealthy farmer, residing in the outskirts of this city, is heartbroken to-night over her desertion by David Bailey, her prospective husband.

Three weeks ago Bailey met Miss Bogart at her home, where he was taken after he had fallen from a West Shore train and broken his kneepan. He told Mr. Bogart that he was an agent for a large stock yard company in New York, and by his pleasant manners succeeded in capturing the trust of the honest farmer, while his daughter fell deeply in love with him. Bailey proposed marriage, was accepted, and last night was the date set for their nuptials. Elaborate preparations were made for the wedding, and as Mr. Bogart was wealthy, no expense was spared.

Yesterday morning Bailey induced his soon-to-be father-in-law to cash a bogus check for a large amount, saying he wanted to buy a handsome wedding present for his bride. With the money he came to this city and has not since been heard of. Besides victimizing Mr. Bogart of money, he, it is said, managed to swindle a number of tradesmen here by means of bogus checks.

Bailey is said to be a handsome fellow, and is very plausible in his manner and conversation. The police who are trying to apprehend him think he is a noted criminal, but refuse to give his name.

Blockade of Charleston.
Commencing Feb. 8th, by North Atlantic Squadron. 15 Men-of-War. Most imposing Naval Exhibition for two we

LEXOW TALKS ON TRUSTS

Speech Delivered at the First Annual Banquet of the Nyack Board of Trade.

A PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALISM.

The Senator Says the Doctrine of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities Before the Law Must Be Maintained.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 4.—At the first annual banquet to-night of the Nyack Board of Trade, Senator Clarence Lexow, Chairman of the legislative committee appointed to investigate trusts, and report remedial legislation with respect to trusts, made an address on "The Tendencies of the Times Toward Combinations." He spoke as follows:

"The subject about which I am requested to speak is one which, especially within recent years, has furnished food for reflection to a large majority of social and political thinkers. It is no new subject. From time immemorial combinations in restraint of trade have existed, and their baleful effects have been chronicled in the history of all nations. In the early part of the present century public feeling in the City of London was deeply aroused over this question, and from that time until now, intermittently, it has forced itself to the front and has demanded the serious attention of the representatives of the people. In this State for about twenty years past the growth and expansion of these combinations have caused grave concern.

What Legislatures Have Done.

"The Legislature has from time to time investigated the subject with a view to the passage of remedial laws, and volumes of reports and testimony may be found in the public archives, containing exhaustive reviews of the methods and transactions of these creatures of modern commercial development.

"It would seem, therefore, at first blush, unnecessary to again investigate a subject so well understood, and this would be true were it not that remedial legislation, approved and passed as the result of previous investigation, had no longer been adopted than combinations which they were designed to reach adapted themselves to the changed conditions, brought themselves within the pale of the law, and were enabled to continue their operations without fear of punishment or molestation.

"Thus it became necessary last year to amend the law directed against combinations in restraint of trade, because experience had demonstrated that the statute of 1892 had become practically inoperative. And now, again, one year later, we find that little or no progress has been made in the direction of curbing these combinations, of bringing them within reasonable limits of control, and that further legislation is necessary to accomplish that purpose.

Requires Delicate Treatment.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that this is a subject requiring the most delicate treatment, and the most painstaking care in the suggestion of remedy. The difficulty lies mainly in the fact that combinations as such, are not necessarily fraught with evil nor against public policy; that they, moreover, seem to be the normal and natural evolution of commercial life growing out of the necessities of concentrated populations, and the increasing tendency toward a lower scale of prices.

"Just as our towns have become villages, our villages cities, and our cities huge aggregations of people, so our shops have become huge stores, our office buildings have climbed higher and higher into the skies, and our industrial pursuits have become concentrated in the hands of ever-increasing combinations. They illustrate the supreme effort of the Empire State to maintain her commercial supremacy, and they typify the mighty forces of industry and intelligence that are at work developing our resources and upbuilding our power, our influence, and our prosperity.

Efforts of Sister States.

"Sister States have long regarded our commercial sovereignty with covetous eyes, and have legislated for the avowed purpose of inviting enterprise and capital to leave us and embark within their limits under laws more favorable and conditions more advantageous. By frequent readjustment of our own laws to the requirements of this competition between States, we have been enabled to hold our own, and continue on an unbroken line of commercial progress, but in accomplishing this we have been borne along upon the tide of that commercial evolution which is concentrating more and more into the hands of a few the great business, financial, and industrial pursuits of the people.

"Greater and greater are becoming the combinations in specific lines of business activity; smaller and smaller is becoming the radius of free competition, and the question which is now on the threshold of solution, and which must be solved, is whether the safety of the State and the welfare of the people require the imposition of limits upon combinations of capital and concentrations of wealth. This is not necessarily the problem which must be met and disposed of now, but it is a question which is rapidly looming up into the sky, threatening to overshadow all others in urgency and importance.

The Question at Issue.

"The question upon us now is that involved in the consideration of that kind of combination which is known as a trust—a trust which seeks to monopolize the sources of supply of a given product necessary to the convenience of man, and arbitrarily fixes the price after annihilating competition by sheer power of concentrated wealth. It disposes of its opponents, not by free and fair competition to secure a certain market, but by destroying all competition and securing the unchallenged control of the whole market.

"The objective point is to obtain a monopoly both of the product and of the medium of its disposal, and of the market in which it is sold. This is the phase of combination which is at issue now and which concerns the people most deeply, because public sentiment revolts against any form of exclusive privilege.

"We are told, is true, that experience shows indisputably that trusts lead to a lower scale of prices, and that combinations of the kind considered are advantageous to the consumer in furnishing him with a better article at a lower cost. But who will guarantee that in the years to come, should monopolies become the order of the day, exercising undisputed control of product and price, the natural instinct of man will not assert itself, and the absolute control of product and price will not result in fixing higher rates, that the public must refuse to pay or buy.

Those Crushed by Monopolies.

"And there is another phase of this subject which merits consideration. What becomes of those whom those monopolies drive to the wall—those hundreds and thousands of our fellow-citizens whose competition is forcibly removed, and who must either surrender and become a part of the monopoly itself or permit the juggernaut car to pass over and destroy them? Under the Constitution and common law, and by public policy, they are entitled to live under conditions of free and fair competition. They are entitled to transact business on equal terms under the law, and any system which permits of their destruction by unfair methods or robs them of the opportunity of free and equal competition is foreign to the genius of our institutions and the spirit of our organic law.

"These are all questions of vital moment to the people. The battle which was fought last Fall accentuates the interest with which they regard these questions. They look with just suspicion upon the possible creation of a plutocracy. They fear the vast power and influence of concentrated wealth. They resent the control by a few of the needs of many. They demand relief and they must have it. The only question is, What shall the remedy be?

Not a Hopeless Situation.

"The chronicles of every century are replete with the record of evils demanding solution and threatening the stability of existing Governments, and in every great emergency the intelligence and genius of man have been adequate to devise some method that has arrested the disease and checked the disorder. The march of progress has had its reactions, but these have been temporary, and the onward march has been resumed with greater vigor, higher hopes, and grander results.

"Pessimists assert that when the poison of concentration reaches its ultimate development it will find its antidote in State socialism, but he who thus declares ignores the basic principle upon which our forefathers laid the foundations of this Republic. This land of ours will never become the theatre of that supreme contest unless we divorce ourselves from the cardinal principles of our conception, ignore experience, and refuse to meet the just expectations of the people within the limitations of Constitutional law.

"Individualism is the corner stone of of American liberty. The individual is the unit of power. We must resent any and all attempts to undermine or destroy the individuality of the citizen. We must curb and restrain all influences that seek to weaken the influence of the individual, whether in the sphere of political or commercial life. We must uphold and strengthen that doctrine of the charter of our National Government which guarantees to all citizens equal rights and equal opportunities before the law."

AN ARBITRATION DINNER.

Hamilton Club of Brooklyn Listens to Speeches in Praise of the Proposed Treaty.

John A. Kasson of Iowa, who has been Minister to Austria and to Germany, gave the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn at its arbitration dinner last night a review of the pending arbitration treaty, and of its historical bearing, a criticism of the Senate's amendments, and an analysis of the spheres of arbitration and diplomacy, with an earnest plea for "this measure, which makes for peace."

James McKeen presided, and speeches were made by ex-Congressman W. L. Coombs, Judge Hiram R. Steele, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, and others. Among the guests were Thomas G. Shearman, H. L. Bridgman, Horace E. Deming, and George Foster Peabody.

All the speakers warmly praised the arbitration treaty, and President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. Mr. Kasson said in part:

"Two main objections may be considered. First, as to the Monroe doctrine. If this treaty threatened the Monroe doctrine I would reject the treaty. But England cannot have any rights, 'by treaty or otherwise,' against our attempt to apply the Monroe doctrine, and that objection is therefore inapplicable.

"The second objection relates to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That has been a constant cause of contention since 1860. It was intended to secure England's withdrawal from Central America, in consideration of which we guaranteed England equal rights with ourselves in the Nicaragua canal. England did not keep its terms, and the correspondence of Secretaries Cass, Frelinghuysen, and Blaine contain many pungent letters on that score. It is still a serious contention in view of our enormous Pacific interests. That treaty stands and the questions under it can better be settled by diplomacy than by arbitration. Arbitration cannot arrange, it can only lay down the law. Now, under this fourth article, England distinctly has rights against us. The difficulty can be evaded by the simple amendment, 'to exclude such rights as either nation may have in a foreign jurisdiction.'

"Our Senate has gone further and added a clause, excepting 'every question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either country.' No question could arise that might not affect the foreign or domestic policy of the unwilling country. The amendment is wild, unscientific, inaccurate.

"The Senate's rejection of the King of Sweden is frivolous. It is because an obsolete treaty provided for alliance between England and the Scandinavian kingdom in a remote contingency that never arose. It is pure rural nonsense."

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

Addressed by the Rev. Mr. Faunce on International Arbitration.

At a meeting of the Baptist Social Union last night at the Hotel Savoy, the Rev. William H. P. Faunce spoke on "International Arbitration." He was in favor of the proposed treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He thought that since the United States was powerful enough to fear no nation or nations she should be the pioneer in bringing about a method of settling international disputes in a peaceable way.

Dr. Faunce thought that it would be entirely practical for the two leading English-speaking nations, which owned a third of the inhabitable territory of the globe, to enter into an arrangement to settle differences by reason instead of force. He said Congress should not be slow in acting.

The Rev. George Lorin Boardman spoke on "International Life."

MR. PURROY'S PRIMARIES.

Elections of Delegates to His New County Committee.

County Clerk Purroy's new political organization, known as the "Tammany Home Rule Democracy," held primaries last night in many of the Assembly districts of the city. The plan was to elect ten men from each Assembly district to form a General Committee, which will meet for organization in Lyric Hall on Feb. 10. In some of the districts fifteen delegates were elected and in other districts the primaries were adjourned. The purpose of the new organization is to fight Tammany Hall as long as John C. Sheehan remains as its executive head.

There was not very much excitement at any of the primaries. John Maloney, Richard Brookes, Daniel Garvey, and Michael O'Donnell were among those elected from the Ninth District. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus got out a number of votes in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where Mr. McManus has a permanent organization in the McManus Association. William Springsteed and William O'Brien were among those elected from the Seventh District. Thirty delegates were elected from the Fifth, where L. G. O'Brien is the Purroy leader. Thomas F. Commerford heads the list from the Eighteenth District. James J. McKenna heads the list from the Fourth District.

The Second District sent John H. Kelly, Michael Doyle, and Thomas J. Deady among its delegates. Ex-Police Justice Henry Murray's friends selected the committeemen from the Thirteenth District. J. O'Connor McMahon was made Chairman of the committee in the Thirty-second District, and Harvey Baldwin Vice Chairman. Thomas A. Ryan, the Purroy leader in the Thirtieth District, said that he had enrolled 114 men in his district. There was an attendance of more than 100 at the primary in the Twenty-sixth District, where ex-Alderman Abraham Mead is the leader. Ex-Senator John G. Boyd was made Chairman of the District Committee. The primaries in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts were held on Jan. 15, when Mr. Purroy, John B. Shea, Senator Guy, and Jacob A. Seabold were elected as delegates.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

City Members of the State Committee Hold a Conference.

The New York City members of the State Committee of the National Democracy and members of the Committee of Fifteen appointed at the recent Hoffman House conference of the gold Democrats met at the Reform Club last night. Among those who were present were C. V. Fornes, Corporation Counsel Scott, John De Witt Warner, Calvin Tompkins, H. S. Thompson, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Henry De Forest Baldwin, John A. Henneberry, Thomas Costigan, Daniel O'Connell, A. A. Alling, John J. Quinlan, Edward F. McSweeney, Maurice J. Power, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

Corporation Counsel Scott made a brief report of progress on behalf of the Committee on Organization, and Col. Robert Grier Monroe made an informal report in favor of the adoption of the Assembly district system of organization. He said that the expenses would probably not exceed $7,500 a year for organization purposes. The meeting discussed matters concerning the future of the party, but no action was taken. Another meeting will be held in two weeks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4.—James A. Boyd's tobacco factory was burned to-day. Loss, $40,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The storehouse of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Company was burned to-day. Loss, $5,000.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 4.—The Phoenix Flouring Mill, saw mill, a large barn, and a farm house, with their contents, were destroyed by fire last night. The property was owned by Charles G. Deissner. Loss, $40,000.

SAVINGS BANK STATEMENTS

Abstracts of the Annual Reports Filed at Albany with the Superintendent of Banking.

NEW YORK CITY'S INSTITUTIONS

Business Done During the Past Year—Present Assets and Liabilities—Totals of Deposits and Their Average Amount.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Following are abstracts of annual reports made to the State Banking Department by the savings institutions of New York City.

Dry Dock Savings Bank.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,485,850
Stock investments, (market value)	9,113,674
Amount loaned on stock	100,000
Banking house and lot, (estimated value	250,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,162,149
Other assets	288,723
Total	$20,400,396

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$18,421,706
Surplus	1,978,690
Total	$20,400,396

Cash transactions during the year ending Dec. 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit, (Jan. 1, 1896)	$1,189,943
From deposits, not including interest credited	5,643,955
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	833,238
From mortgages	625,100
From redemption of stocks	1,387,830
Other receipts	6,468
Total	$9,684,534

PAYMENTS.

To depositors, including interest	$6,310,456
For loans on bonds and mortgages	594,850
For loans on stocks and other securities	100,000
For stocks and bonds purchased (cost)	1,449,814
For salaries	44,596
For other expenses of the bank	17,372
For interest	4,577
Other payments	720
Cash on hand and on deposit (Dec. 31, 1896)	1,162,149
Total	$9,684,534
Number of open accounts	52,263
Amount deposited during the year	$5,643,955
Amount withdrawn during the year	6,310,456
Average amount of each account	352

Excelsior Savings Bank.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$812,037
Stock investments, (market value)	931,118
Amount loaned on stocks	88,900
Real estate, (estimated value)	4,210
Cash on hand and on deposit	68,276
Other assets	28,595
Total	$1,933,136

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$1,862,302
Surplus	70,834
Total	$1,933,136

Cash transactions during year ended Dec. 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit, (Jan. 1, 1896)	$59,524
From deposits, not including interest credited	1,286,041
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	83,974
From rents of real estate	275
From mortgages	132,415
From redemption of stocks	53,364
From loans repaid	181,000
Other receipts	143
Total	$1,806,733

PAYMENTS.

To depositors, including interest	1,241,907
For loans on bonds and mortgages	206,600
For loans on stocks and other securities	195,400
For stocks and bonds purchased (cost)	72,350
For salaries	10,300
For other expenses of the bank	7,401
For interest	2,457
Other payments	1,973
Cash on hand and on deposit, (Dec. 31, 1896)	68,276
Total	$1,806,733
Number of open accounts	7,107
Amount deposited during the year	1,286,041
Amount withdrawn during the year	1,241,907
Average amount of each account	262

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The annual report of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York City shows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$27,653,705
Stock investments (market value)	27,971,386
Banking house and lot (estimated value)	500,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,940,275
Other assets	786,289
Total	$58,851,655

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$51,179,354
Surplus	7,672,301
Total	$58,851,655

Cash transactions during the year ending Dec. 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit (Jan. 1, 1896)	$2,340,387
From deposits, not including interest credited	14,631,208
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	2,429,756
From rents of real estate	23,698
From mortgages	1,288,652
From redemption of stocks	2,471,650
From stocks sold	705,907
Other receipts	2
Total	$23,891,258

PAYMENTS.

To depositors, including interest	$14,754,981
For loans on bonds and mortgages	2,861,400
For stocks and bonds purchased (cost)	4,180,120
For salaries	86,108
For other expenses of the bank	40,935
For interest	24,956
Other payments	2,477
Cash on hand and on deposit (Dec. 31, 1896)	1,940,275
Total	$23,891,258
Number of open accounts	82,218
Amount deposited during the year	14,631,208
Amount withdrawn during the year	14,754,981
Average amount of each account	622

Broadway Savings Institution.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,111,780
Stock investments, (market value)	1,888,737
Amount loaned on stocks	53,900
Cash on hand and on deposit	424,996
Other assets	87,275
Total	$5,565,788

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$5,088,732
Surplus	477,056

Cash transactions during year ended Dec. 31, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit, (Jan. 1, 1896)	$324,162
From deposits, not including interest credited	1,344,377
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	233,704
From mortgages	241,500
From redemption of stocks	986,464
From loans repaid	105,000
Other receipts	2
Total	$3,235,210

PAYMENTS.

To depositors, including interest	1,577,281
For loans on bonds and mortgages	414,500
For loans on stocks and other securities	155,000
For stocks and bonds purchased (cost)	649,050
For salaries	13,650
For other expenses of the bank	5,600
For interest	1,152
Other payments	1
Cash on hand and on deposit (Dec. 31, 1896)	424,996
Total	$3,235,210
Number of open accounts	8,604
Amount deposited during the year	1,344,377
Amount withdrawn during the year	1,571,201
Average amount each account	627

Bank for Savings.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$24,685,700
Stock investments (market value)	31,717,132
Banking house and lot (estimated value)	400,000
Other real estate (estimated value)	155,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	1,665,826
Other assets	417,112
Total	$59,040,770

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$52,706,385
Surplus	6,334,385
Total	$59,040,770

Cash transactions during year ending Dec. 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit (Jan. 1, 1896)	$1,770,629
From deposits, not including interest credited	9,352,910
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	2,259,928
From rents of real estate	1,163
From mortgages	951,300
From redemption of stocks	1,427,700
From stocks sold	648,585
Other receipts	1,004
Total	$16,414,119

PAYMENTS.

To depositors, including interest	$9,823,068
For loans on bonds and mortgages	2,223,000
For stocks and bonds purchased, (cost)	2,594,779
For salaries	80,293
For other expenses of the bank	18,293
For interest	4,982
Other payments	4,150
Cash on hand and on deposit, (Dec. 31, 1896)	1,665,826
Total	$16,414,119
Number of open accounts	$122,304
Amount deposited during the year	9,352,910
Amount withdrawn during the year	9,823,068
Average amount each account	430

Bowery Savings Bank.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$20,453,628
Stock investments (market value)	40,388,155
Amount loaned on stocks	30,000
Banking house and lot (estimated value)	642,101
Other real estate (estimated value)	100,000
Cash on hand and on deposit	4,050,930
Other assets	398,307
Total	$66,972,121

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$58,632,286
Surplus	8,339,835
Total	$66,972,121

Cash transactions during year ended Dec. 31, 1896:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand and on deposit (Jan. 1, 1896)	$5,495,650
From deposits, not including interest credited	13,291,979
From interest on loans, deposits, and investments	2,550,442
From rents of real estate	1,331
From mortgages	$1,771,950
From redemption of stocks	4,249,500
From stocks sold	1,342,608
From loans repaid	775,000
Real estate sold	35,579
Other receipts	4,036
Total	$29,518,075

PAYMENTS.

Due depositors, including interest	$12,066,406
For loans on bonds and mortgages	3,009,650
For loans on stocks and other securities	675,000
For stocks and bonds purchased, (cost)	8,580,738
For salaries	76,642
For other expenses of bank	49,573
For interest	64,065
Other payments	36,071
Cash on hand and on deposit Dec. 31, 1896	4,959,930
Total	$29,518,075
Number of open accounts	114,513
Amount deposited during the year	$13,291,979
Amount withdrawn during the year	12,066,406
Average amount each account	512

NEW PASTOR FOR ST. JAMES'S.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple Willing to Leave His Present Charge.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, now pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has signified to the Trustees of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, his willingness to accept their call to the pastorate if the Bishop consents to transfer him at the Spring conference. The Rev. Emory J. Haynes, the present pastor, will sever his connection with St. James's at that time.

Dr. Tipple is an energetic, unmarried man, thirty-five years of age. He raised Grace Church from a mission, and now it is in possession of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar edifice. The Trustees of St. James's are hoping that Dr. Tipple will be able to build them a new church somewhere on either Lenox or Seventh Avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. For several months past the Trustees have been trying to sell the property to the Board of Education for a school site, but the property owners made a vigorous protest against the establishment of a public school in the neighborhood.

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

A Story Current in Social Circles Regarding the Bradley Martin Ball.

The old and dangerous question of precedence at a social entertainment has, if the gossip in city clubs and drawing-rooms can be relied on, nearly led to the withdrawal from participation in the coming Bradley Martin ball of Mrs. Ogden Mills, the leader of that most exclusive set in New York society which Ward McAllister dubbed "the 150." The story runs to the effect that Mrs. Mills called upon Mrs. Bradley Martin soon after the latter had issued invitations to her ball, and informed her that she had arranged to organize one of the opening quadrilles which are to be such a feature of the ball, and that she expected it to be danced the first. Mrs. Martin is said to have replied that she had promised the first quadrille to Mrs. Frederic Bronson. It is further related that at this point Mrs. Mills declared that she should not be able to attend the ball.

The situation was a perplexing one to Mrs. Martin, but is said to have been solved by Mrs. Bronson, to whom Mrs. Martin related the occurrence. Mrs. Bronson, who is a daughter of Mr. Gracie King, and a sister of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, is a Colonial Dame, and holds her head as high as Mrs. Mills does hers. Mrs. Bronson is said to have suggested to Mrs. Martin that Mrs. Astor, Sr., should have the first quadrille, and that she was entirely willing to allow Mrs. Mills to have the second. Mrs. Martin gladly accepted the suggestion, and a messenger boy carried a little note from Mrs. Bronson to Mrs. Mills. Mrs. Mills was soothed, and now it is said that the quadrilles will be: First, Mrs. Astor, Sr.'s; second, Mrs. Mills's, whose participants will wear the incroyable costumes of the Directory; third, Mrs. Bronson's, in which the dancers will wear costumes of the period of Louis XV., and, fourth, Mrs. Baylies's, who has selected the period of Louis XVI. for the costumes of its participants.

COMING EVENTS.

—The fortieth annual ball of the New York Caledonian Club will be held Friday evening, Feb. 19, in Lenox Lyceum.

—The next meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences will be in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Feb. 8, at 8 P. M.

—At next Sunday's meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall, M. M. Mangasarian will deliver the lecture. His subject will be "John Milton."

—The Alumnae Science Committee of the Normal College Alumnae Association will hold a small exhibition of Winter buds at their home from 3 to 5 P. M. to-day.

—The Presbyterian Hebrew-Christian Mission will hold a mass meeting at 128 Forsyth Street to-morrow at 2 P. M. to consider the condition of the east-side poor.

—At the Public Education Association meeting, at 64 Madison Avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock Dr. M. P. E. Groszmann will discuss the methods of child study in the Workingman's School.

—At the meeting of the Geographical Society in Chickering Hall Monday evening, H. M. Wilson of the United States Geological Survey will lecture on "Irrigation and Its Effects on Geography."

—At the monthly meeting of the Patria Club in the Waldorf Hotel Tuesday evening, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Mayor Strong, Edward Lauterbach, and John Sabine Smith are expected to discuss Greater New York problems.

—The eighth annual banquet of the Jewelers' Board of Trade will take place Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Delmonico's. Among the speakers will be District Attorney Olcott, John S. Wise, Gen. Tracy, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, and Gen. Horace Porter.

TREASURES OF THE MONKS

WORK OF THE BENEDICTINE ORDER HIDDEN AWAY.

Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth Tells of a Discovery He Made in the Depths of an Ancient Forest in Eastern Prussia.

Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth of Philadelphia appeared before the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society last night, and delivered an address on "A Forgotten Treasure House."

During his travels in Europe Dr. Hollingsworth discovered what he believes to be the only works of art from the hands of Benedictine monks that ever found their way into buildings accessible to the public. He said the treasure house which he discovered is in the depths of an ancient forest in Eastern Prussia. Although only thirty miles from Breslau, the place is not known to tourists, and the richness of the treasures is not known even to Germans.

The buildings there include a Government Asylum for the Insane of the Province of Siberia and a church. Government stables are maintained at that point. The little station of Maetsch s not far distant, but the buildings which form the subject of the Doctor's address are secluded even from the ordinary provincial life.

"Behind grim and time-worn walls," said the lecturer, "is a sanctuary, where for centuries man has asked the blessing of his Maker, for it is a treasure house of great age. Beside it is the asylum with vast and splendid proportions. Lightness and grace are supplied by the elaborately carved stone and wrought iron decorations, all of which are toned and beautified by a luxuriant growth of vines and flowers. The impression created is that the structure is exceptionally imposing, with harmonious proportions.

"During the year 1050 a colony of Benedictine monks, under the patronage of Casimir the Strong, King of Poland, took possession of the cloisters of Laubus. Within the church they conducted their religious services, while without they worked among the people. Casimir gave the Benedictines extensive privileges and hoped to enrich the church for future ages. In 1106 his body was buried before the high altar. Leopold of Austria and Maria Theresa are the two who have done the most for the embellishment of the church in the more immediate past. To Leopold is due the present palacelike asylum, completed in 1684. Maria Theresa during her reign had Laubus classed among the imperial palaces and greatly enriched it. By her orders Willmans of Vienna executed his masterpiece, a superb frescoing in the Princes' salon, while other artists and sculptors gained renown by works which found a resting place behind these walls.

"There remains no certain data regarding the earlier structures which stood on the site of the asylum and church. During the Hussite war the buildings adjacent to the church, including the cloisters, were destroyed, and the church was to some extent pillaged. A vast library had previously been destroyed by Gustavus Adolphus with his army. The present buildings did not spring into existence without serious difficulties.

"After Frederick the Great strangled the Austrian power, securing Silesia as the price of peace, he reorganized the province and confiscated to the Government all the lands formerly belonging to the Church and Benedictine order, and utilized the palace as an asylum for the insane.

"Within the church a broad stairway winds upward, under rich carvings, to another corridor, at the end of which is the Prince's salon. The doorway is guarded by two colossal figures in fluted marble. The double oak doors are beautifully carved, and sit in an elegantly carved Italian marble frame. The proportions of the room are so fine that we are unable to appreciate its size. The vast expanse of ceiling shows Willman's wonderful frescoes, an allegorical history of the buildings. Marble statues of Austrian Princes and statesmen up to Maria Theresa's time fill the spaces between the windows, delighting the eye and stimulating the memory.

"I believe there is not another room in Eastern Europe equal to this in beauty, unless in some imperial palace in the larger cities. In the church proper we are awed and charmed by the great wealth of decoration, including paintings and carvings. A wrought-iron screen which separates the nave from the choir is exquisitely beautiful as to baffle description. This was wrought and finished by the monks. Within the gate our love for the beautiful is again gratified by the sight of carvings which also were executed by the monks. The altar contains massive and sculptured guardians, with many beautiful accessories, including a lamp of ancient silver work. There are twenty-three large paintings by Willmans."

TWILIGHT CLUB'S BIRTHDAY.

After-Dinner Topic Leads to Talk of the Pradley Martin Ball.

The Twilight Club celebrated its fifteenth birthday last evening with a dinner at the St. Denis Hotel. About fifty members and guests were present. C. F. Wingate, the club Secretary, presided. The subject discussed after dinner was "The Problem of Luxury; Shall We Drink Champagne or Beer?"

The discussion after a few minutes dealt with the Bradley Martin ball and the proper way to use wealth if one has it. The speakers were C. F. Wingate, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, Robert Graham, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel Benton, Col. C. J. Albright, Dr. L. A. Coffin, C. A. Watson, L. S. Clearman, Rufus Scott, Clark Bell, Andrew Deyo, Capt. John Codman, A. O. Kittredge, and A. T. Skerry.

Lawyer S. C. T. Dodd and the Secretary were the only speakers to oppose the lavish use of the Martin wealth. Only infinitesimal benefits ever went to the working people through these society affairs, it was declared.

All the other debaters contended that no money could be spent in this way that did not help somebody, by the fact of getting it out of the bank vaults and into general circulation.

The club will entertain the ladies on Feb. 18 and discuss the subject: "The Hired Servants of the Public."

WEBER FATALLY ASSAULTED.

He Said He Was Injured by an Elevated Road Employe.

Charles L. Weber, thirty-six years old, a horse dealer, of 3,724 Market Street, Philadelphia, was assaulted, and probably fatally injured, on the down-town elevated station at Third Avenue and Ninth Street, about 7 o'clock last evening.

Soon after the assault he returned to the Bull's Head Hotel, at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Two hours later, Proprietor Schuerlen having noticed that Weber was ill, summoned Dr. Bradbury of 110 East Twenty-second Street, who worked over Weber for some time, and about midnight had him removed to Bellevue Hospital. There it was found that the base of Weber's skull was fractured. Weber was conscious only long enough to tell Dr. Bradbury that he had been assaulted by the ticket chopper at the Ninth Street station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

[From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.]

4:20 A. M.—1,408 Second Avenue; tenement; D. Moss, owner; no damage.

9:15 A. M.—52 East Sixty-sixth Street; Herman Hudelberg; no damage.

11:45 A. M.—104 East Fourteenth Street; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—132 Chrystie Street; Jacob Cohen; damage slight.

7 P. M.—Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, owner; damage unknown.

7 P. M.—328 West Seventeenth Street, Mrs. Malloy; damage, $200.

7:20 P. M.—3,649 Third Avenue, George Huckbell; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—82 Wall Street, Arthur Goldsmith, tailor; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—142 Malden Lane, William Casey, tea merchant; damage, $1,000.

ALGER AND DIAMOND MATCH.

Manner in Which the General Reaped a Big Profit from What the Courts Declared an Unlawful Transaction.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—People in Detroit are a good deal interested in the revival of the discussion of Gen. Alger's military record which has resulted from his acceptance of the War portfolio from Major McKinley.

Not many care to be quoted concerning the matter. Gen. Alger's war record was pretty generally aired in 1881 and 1892, during the National Republican Conventions of those years.

As a shrewd business man, however, the General is held in very solid respect throughout Michigan. No one has ever been known to get the better of him in a business transaction, and the Supreme Court reports show that that tribunal has taken cognizance of his astuteness.

Gen. Alger showed rare discernment in entering into a contract with David M. Richardson in 1879, whereby, without putting up a cent, he reaped a handsome profit and succeeded in fostering the Diamond Match Company. Richardson was the head of a Detroit match concern, and was in need of money. Alger and Christian H. Buhl became his financial backers, indorsing his notes and taking stock, but advancing no money.

In three years the concern earned $30,000 in profits. Alger became President of the company, which was shortly afterward absorbed by the Diamond Company by the customary process of exchange of stock. The Diamond stock so acquired earned $114,000, which with the $30,000 made $144,000 to be divided among Buhl, Alger, and Richardson. After deducting charges, $134,000 remained as net profit, half to go to Alger and his partner.

Richardson brought suit on his original contract with Alger, which provided that if at the end of three years all of Richardson's obligations should have been discharged, the stock was to be transferred back to him. At the time the suit was filed Alger and Buhl had received $92,800, or $25,767 more than one-half the amount to be divided—all this without the actual cost of a cent to either.

The Circuit Court gave Richardson judgment for $35,319. Alger took the case to the Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the decision of the lower court, because, as Justice Champlain said: "Not only is the enterprise in which the Diamond Match Company engaged an unlawful one, but the contract in question in the case, being made to further its objects and purposes, is void upon the ground that it is against public policy."

Thus Gen. Alger and his associate were enabled to profit to the extent of $35,000 because of engaging in what the Supreme Court characterized as an unlawful enterprise, and that, too, without having invested one dollar of cash in the transaction.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Capt. Wintz of the British Navy is at the Windsor.

—Budd Doble and T. J. Lovett of Chicago are at the Marlborough.

—Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of Pittsburg is at the St. Denis.

—S. I. Kimball, Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, is at the Imperial.

—Senators Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester and Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago and James J. Richardson of Davenport, Iowa, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman George A. Bagley of Watertown, N. Y., and Moorfield Storey of Boston are at the Manhattan.

—J. B. Lyon of Chicago, T. C. Lindsay of Pittsburg, W. P. Soule of Boston, and E. H. King of Detroit are at the Gilsey.

—George F. Bispham of Philadelphia, James Angus of Hartford, and J. F. Montrose of Chicago are at the Buckingham.

—Alfred H. Mason of Trenton, S. D. Adler of Milwaukee, C. F. Langdon of Chicago, and A. A. Solomon of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—T. H. Bates of Philadelphia, William Huber of Buffalo, and S. E. Marston of Rochester are at the Everett.

—B. A. Harmon and C. F. Brown of Boston, J. R. Gilson of Utica, J. B. Wilson of Chicago, and L. C. Manvel of Rochester are at the Grand Union.

—R. H. Geer of Baltimore, J. W. Hinkley of New Orleans, and E. H. Hayes of Detroit are at the Astor.

—W. T. Warren of Boston, C. E. Graves of New Haven, and J. H. McCormick of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Lazarus Silverman of Chicago, E. A. Farwell of Providence, and J. A. Hamrill of Springfield, Mass., are at the Plaza

GREATER CITY'S LEGISLATURE

Citizens Are Averse to Returning to Anything Like the Old-Time Methods.

WHY THEY MAKE OBJECTION.

They Recall Abuses by the Boards of Aldermen, and Would Not Have Them Repeated in the Proposed Municipal Assembly.

Men who have studied the subject of municipal reform avow their dissatisfaction with the Municipal Assembly provisions of the Greater New York charter. There is a deep-seated objection to the Assembly as proposed, on the part of those who believe in freeing the Municipal Government from the bondage of partisan politics. There are many citizens in whose minds memories of abuses of power by old-time Boards of Aldermen are still too fresh to allow them to contemplate with patience anything like a return to old methods.

It is proposed that the Municipal Assembly of Greater New York shall be composed of two chambers, the members of one of which shall be elected from Assembly districts like the present Aldermen. It is further provided that the terms of all the members of both houses shall expire at the same time every two years. Both of these provisions are objected to, and the point is made that in planning for the government of the Greater New York the formation of a controlling body on the old-fashioned partisan political plan is the very thing to be avoided.

It is also urged that within the past twenty years every stage in municipal reform in this city has been marked by the taking away of the powers of the Board of Aldermen. It was first found necessary to take from the Aldermen the authority of originating public expenditures, and afterward it was deemed expedient to withdraw from the same body the power of confirmation. Such curtailments of power were made only because experience had demonstrated the necessity; consequently the critics of the proposed charter are averse to having large powers of local legislation lodged with such a body as the Municipal Assembly is designed to be.

JAMES W. PRYOR.

He Does Not Believe in a Governing Body Chosen Upon the Old Political Plan.

"I heartily agree with THE NEW YORK TIMES that the creation of such a body as the proposed Municipal Assembly will be a fundamental error in the Greater New York charter," said James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, yesterday. "The warning sounded by THE TIMES is in line with the sentiments of most of the members of this club. Personally, I do not believe in bestowing the power of governing the consolidated city upon a body chosen upon the old political plan—that is, of electing the members from the several wards or Assembly districts. In my opinion, the best way to make up a Municipal Assembly is to elect all the members on a ticket at large, with provision for a minority representation.

"The next best plan would be to choose part of the members of the Municipal Assembly on a ticket-at-large, and the remainder direct from the districts. The question as to whether a municipal body like the proposed Assembly should have large powers is one that demands the most careful consideration. Unless we have among our people sufficient civic virtue to get a good government through some such representative body, I do not see how we are likely to get good government at all. Perhaps we lay too much stress upon the mere matter of form of government. It seems to me that if a sufficient number of the citizens of New York are in earnest about having a good government, they will have it under almost any form."

EX-MAYOR SMITH ELY.

Thinks It Would Be Folly to Return to a System That Was Once Discarded.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely said: "I have opposed all along the municipal assembly idea as the commission has evolved it.

"I think it would be folly for us to go back to a system we discarded as a bad one. Our City Government to-day is the result of forty years' experience, and, in my opinion, is admirably adapted to its purposes.

"I hope the Greater New York scheme entirely will be rejected by the Legislature. If I was at first in favor of consolidation, but I've changed my mind, and, if it were to be submitted again to a vote, I believe it would be defeated overwhelmingly."

EX-MAYOR WILLIAM R. GRACE.

Assembly, as Proposed, Would Be Productive of More Evil Than New York Ever Knew.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said: "THE TIMES is entirely justified in sounding its note of alarm. I believe a municipal assembly, as now proposed, will be productive of more evil, more chances of corruption, and more dangerous combinations in the future than have ever existed under the very worst conditions which New York City or Brooklyn ever saw. Our system of municipal government works well in many cases in small communities, but the danger of bad government multiplies itself rapidly when we have to deal with such enormous questions and such vast expenditures as will come up in the new municipality. I don't believe at all in the creation of large and complex municipal assemblies, and never knew them to produce good results for the people at large."

"What do you think of the sort of men the city would be likely to get into that dual chamber?"

"I have answered that question rather forcibly in the prediction already made of the consequences under this charter. But I do believe that if these assemblies are to be called into existence, they should have authority to legislate in matters purely personal to the city's affairs, and I am free to say, also, that, in my judgment, the result would be fully as good as any we might expect from a Legislature chosen from the entire State. I believe we would get just as good and capable men in such a double council as—as—to send to Albany now to transact business for the City of New York.

"As to checks and safeguards in this local legislation, I can only give it as my opinion that, in all matters affecting the expenditure of money and the contracting of debt, the action of that body should be subjected to a board of apportionment, which has worked so well and so conservatively for the interests of the city. I am flatly opposed to the expenditure of any of apportionment."

"Do you favor submitting the charter again to the people when the Legislature is done with it?"

"Yes, by all means. The changes made and still to be made, require that this should be done. When the whole thing is finished it should be reported back to the voters directly interested and let them decide whether in their judgment they desired such changes to be made. The naked question only has been submitted to the people and approved by a small majority, but the practical questions should certainly be submitted to them in the exact forms in which it is proposed to carry them out."

"Do you favor this Greater New York charter on general principles?"

"No, I do not. I was opposed to it from the first and voted against the consolidation of the two cities for the reason that what we need is good government, not an attempt to do what appears to be most difficult, if not altogether impossible, namely, an attempt to govern so large and so distant a territory under one executive head. The difficulties seem to me almost insurmountable, and the whole scheme nothing better than a very dangerous experiment.

"I want to call attention to one feature of this business that seems to have escaped general notice. Everybody to-day understands the present charter of the City of New York, as amended, and while it could be improved in many directions, we must remember that it took years to settle legally what the charter really meant. Now, we shall have all this trouble and litigation to go over with again in the courts, and it will take at least ten years to settle the recognized law which is to govern the city under the different charter now proposed."

"How would you have New York governed?"

"I believe that ample power should be vested in the Mayor, and that his term should not exceed two years; that he should appoint all heads of departments and so become absolutely responsible to the people for his administration."

THE COMMISSION'S ATTITUDE.

Seth Low and Gen. Tracy Both Defend the Municipal Assembly Chapter in the New Charter.

Arguments in defense of the provisions of the Municipal Assembly chapter are presented by Seth Low and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, both members of the Greater New York Commission.

Seth Low's Reasons.

President Low says that he is prepared to support a charter giving greatly enlarged powers to the Municipal Assembly, for the following reasons: "First—Because there has been of late years a great awakening of interest in municipal questions in the body politic, so that I do not consider it a false step at this juncture when, for the first time we are to have separate city elections, to appeal to the civic interest, as well as to the civic pride of every citizen of the Greater New York to secure, if it be possible, even out of existing conditions, a Municipal Assembly for the great city that shall prove worthy of the great trust.

"Second—Because the Municipal Assembly must have these powers in order to secure for the city home rule. * * * The first step toward securing home rule for this city, as I conceive, is to equip the city with the powers that are necessary for its own current life, so that the necessity may not rest upon its officers of going to the Legislature for additional powers at every session, and so that the Legislature, if asked to interfere in local affairs, may be without excuse for doing so.

"A charter that does this, if backed by an alert and intelligent public sentiment, will give this city home rule, in my opinion, more quickly than it can be had in any other way. In other words, the proposed charter gives to the home rule sentiment of the city a practicable opportunity to make itself felt in securing for the city the management of its own affairs.

"Third—Because in the exercise of the great powers of legislation so conferred upon the Municipal Assembly, the charter associates with the Assembly in relation to all questions involving the borrowing of money or large expenditure, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and, in relation to all questions of public work and public improvement, the Board of Public Improvements. Neither of these boards is new to American experience, but their combined use as proposed in the charter of the Greater New York is new. * * * To the Board of Public Improvement is given the initiative in most matters relating to public works and what may be called the administrative direction of them, the Municipal Assembly, meanwhile standing in the stead of the State Legislature as the body called upon to give legislative sanction to every undertaking. * * * In other words, the charter proposes to substitute in the conduct of the city's affairs, for the legislative sanction of the State Legislature at Albany, the legislative sanction of the Municipal Assembly in New York, to be exercised under the steadying influence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the one hand and the Board of Public Improvements on the other."

Gen. Tracy's View.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy says: "As to the measure of power conferred upon the new Assembly, I may say at once that this is the only feature of the charter to which I am irrevocably wedded. We now have a municipal Legislature which is absolutely powerless. * * * The people are compelled to stand aloof, voiceless, while their funds are appropriated, their taxation decreed, and their streets torn up at the will of a Commissioner of Public Works. To all such bureaucratic government I am utterly opposed; the people should have some medium through which they can assert their own views and will, and that medium is properly a directly representative body, endued with real power. This new departure is educational, and it may even be regarded as experimental, and I for one believe the time has arrived when we may try the experiment of intrusting the people, through their direct representatives, with a larger share in the management of their municipality.

"The commission has been cautious, and after all, has clothed the Assembly with but moderate powers—powers sufficient to impose some check upon the Executive branch of the government, but at the same time subject to such restriction as will render them not easily used for bad ends. Controlling the two chambers! In my opinion, the division of the legislative body into two co-ordinate branches lessens more effectually than any other device the danger of hasty legislation. The necessity for the concurrence of the two chambers inevitably causes delay and secures time for the formation and expression of public opinion. As to the size of the membership of the Assembly: When chambers are large, combinations form less easily, and bribery becomes more expensive and difficult. This obvious and commanding advantage the commission had in mind, as doubtless the Constitutional Convention had, when it increased the number of Senators in this State from thirty-two to fifty.

"As to the district method of electing the members of the proposed Assembly, I may say that the commission considered with particular care every possible suggestion, and even tried to devise some means by which the two chambers might have totally different constituencies. At last we were forced to adopt the plan provided in the charter, as the only feasible one."

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Gruber and His Fellows Hampered by the Constitution.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Abraham Gruber of New York has been here to-day conferring with Republican leaders on proposed changes in the civil service laws. He had a consultation with Speaker O'Grady and later with Senator Lexow, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee appointed yesterday to prepare a bill on this subject. After these conferences Mr. Gruber, Senator Ellsworth, and Speaker O'Grady visited Gov. Black, and for about two hours were in close consultation with him in the Governor's private office.

Mr. Gruber as the chief promoter of the "progressive Civil Service Reform organization" is anxious to put into the law provisions which will give departmental boards of examination. The question which is perplexing him and the leaders in the Legislature is how far they may go and keep within the Constitution.

Mr. Gruber pointed out that under the existing law the rule has been to allow the appointing power to select from the three ranking highest on the list of applicants who have taken the examination, and he maintains that if one out of the three is within the Constitution one out of ten would be equally so. If there is to be any discretion to give the appointing power the right to select other than the one receiving the highest mark, the limit of this discretion says, may be fixed by statute at five or ten.

Senator Lexow is not only Chairman of the sub-committee named, but Chairman of the special committee on the Greater New York Charter bill, and of the Trust Investigating Committee. Mr. Gruber fears that the Civil Service bill may suffer because of the pressure of Mr. Lexow's other work, and part of his mission was to impress on the leaders the necessity of concentrated action by organization Republicans in carrying through a general civil service bill.

At the conference this afternoon, some attention was given to the pending bill introduced in the Assembly by Col. William Cary Sanger. That bill, in its first section, provides that the present Civil Service Commissioners shall continue in office, one for two, one for four, and one for six years, the designations for each term to be made by the Governor. This would rob Gov. Black of making any appointments on the board. It is said this part of the bill will be changed or stricken out entirely.

Some of the Platt Republicans in New York City have prepared a proposed Constitutional amendment on this subject. It is their idea to submit to popular vote the question of striking from Section 9 of Article 5 of the Constitution the words which require that examinations to test merit and fitness for appointments shall be competitive. A copy of this proposed amendment has been sent here for inspection by the leaders. The change by this method is so slow and the possibility that it would be defeated on a popular vote seems to the leaders so great, that the proposed amendment is not regarded very seriously.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Richmond County Police Bill Recommitted for a Hearing by a Senate Committee.

GRANT MONUMENT DEDICATION.

Proposition to Make a Half Holiday in New York, Kings, and Westchester April 27—Actions to Recover Real Property.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—When the Senate met to-day the Committee on Internal Affairs reported favorably the bill to reorganize the Richmond County police force.

Senator Cantor said that when the bill was passed by the Assembly it was understood that a hearing would be given upon it by the Senate committee. Senator Higbie had promised that a hearing would be given yesterday afternoon, and a delegation of gentlemen had come from Richmond County, according to agreement, but was not heard. He asked that the bill be recommitted that an opportunity for a hearing might be had. The bill was finally recommitted to the committee, with the understanding that a hearing would be had next Wednesday afternoon.

There has been much complaint of improper ventilation in the Senate Chamber, and this morning Senator Brush, Chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate the matter, reported that they had found beneath the ventilation grates an accumulation of filth and cigar stumps which was responsible for the foul air.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Martin—Anti-Knockout Drops bill.

Senator Malby—To permit illegitimate children to inherit their mothers' property in case she shall have no lawful issue.

Senator Higbie—Permitting the sale of domestic remedies in stores in places where there are no drug stores.

Senator Guy—Providing for the paving of Jerome Avenue in New York.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in New York City to award damages for the changing of the original grade of Vanderbilt Avenue.

Gen. Grant's Birthday.

Senator Ellsworth introduced a bill to provide for a half holiday in New York, Kings, and Westchester Counties on April 27, the anniversary of Grant's birth and the occasion of the dedication of his tomb.

Senator Grady reminded the Republican Senators that last year they had refused to adjourn over Washington's Birthday. He said he regretted that their patriotism should begin and end with Grant, and that Washington and Lincoln should be forgotten. He wanted it understood that he would not be detained here upon April 27.

Senator Ellsworth said he need have no fear, as the Legislature would adjourn before that date.

Other bills were introduced as follows:

Senator Cantor—Providing that any person who illegally represents himself as a lawyer without a license shall be guilty of misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment for thirty days.

Senator Coggeshall—Providing that auctioneers in New York and Brooklyn shall pay a license fee of $250.

Senator Brown—Providing that foreign insurance corporations admitted to do business in this State after May 27, 1896, shall deposit with the Insurance department within the United States $200,000, instead of $500,000 as now provided.

Senator Wieman—Appropriating $250,000 for repairing and enlarging the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

Senator Martin—Providing that any person who has been retired from active service on the Health Board of New York City and is now on the pension rolls shall receive an annuity of one-half the salary received at the time of his retirement, such sum not to exceed $1,200.

Senator Lexow—To permit the copy of a will admitted to probate in a foreign country and the proofs thereof to be used in this State when authenticated by the seal of the court by which such will was probated, and attested by a United States Consul.

Senator Seibert—Eliminating from the act requiring contracts for the conditional sales of personal property on credit to be filed in the Town Clerk's office and other offices "portable furnaces and boilers for heating purposes."

Actions to Recover Real Property.

Senator Lexow introduced an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure relative to actions to recover real property, which provides: "Such an action cannot be maintained in a case where the real property consists of a strip of land not exceeding 6 inches in width, upon which there stands the exterior wall of a building erected partly on said strip and partly on the adjoining lot, and defendant has been in possession of said strip, enjoying the use of said land for upward of one year prior to the commencement of the action, and the plaintiff has erected a building on his lot abutting on said wall."

BROOKLYN BILLS PASSED.

The Purchase of Supplies Without Advertising for Bids—New York City Measures Advanced.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—In the Assembly today the following bills were passed:

Mr. Abell—Authorizing the county officials of Kings to purchase supplies to the amount of $1,000 without advertising.

Mr. Hill—Providing that liens may be secured against vessels for a debt of $2 or over.

Mr. Soper—Prohibiting railroads on Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, without consent of the property owners.

Mr. Knaup—Authorizing the issuance of bonds for the improvement of a part of Grand Street, in Brooklyn.

The following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Mr. Reinhard—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for $350,000, to complete the Third Avenue Harlem River Bridge.

Mr. P. J. Andrews—Authorizing the Mayor to grant permission to the residents of any locality in New York to have the streets sprinkled before their premises.

Mr. Finn—Providing that in the police courts of New York Assistant Clerks shall receive $2,000, Inspectors $2,000, and attendants $1,200.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for lands taken to establish Fort Washington Park.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to pay for the land required for the erection of a Court House for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Schmidt—Providing that telegraph companies shall deliver messages within the corporation limits of cities and villages without charge.

Mr. Baker—Directing the State Superintendent of Prisons to employ 100 convicts from May 15 to Oct. 15 during the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 in buildings roads in the vicinity of Clinton Prison.

Mr. Baker—Directing the State Superintendent of Prisons to employ a portion of the convicts in the State prisons in printing and binding school books, such as reading and spelling books, grammars, and arithmetics. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is to furnish the Prison Superintendent with the necessary copy to print the books, which are to be distributed in those districts which are most largely attended by children of indigent parents; $5,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

Mr. Leonard—Prohibiting the use of a spring balance, spring scale, or spring weighing machine for the purpose of weighing commodities in commercial transactions.

Mr. Gilleland—Fixing the rate of ferriage at 5 cents for foot passengers on the Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company, plying between One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York City, and New Jersey.

Mr. Reinhard—Providing that in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo a person receiving a certificate to show that he has registered shall retain the same, which certificate is to be signed by the party receiving it.

Mr. Hoffman—Prohibiting absolutely the sale of cigarettes within the State.

Mr. Brennan—Prohibiting the erection of fences over ten feet in height for advertising purposes or billboards over six feet when attached to any building.

Mr. Winne—Providing for the marking or branding of bottles, kegs, &c., to indicate their capacity.

Mr. Wilson—Providing that all applicants for civil service examinations shall be residents and citizens of the State one year previous to examination.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that acting telegraph linemen in the Brooklyn Fire Department shall rank as first grade firemen, at a salary of $1,200 per year.

Mr. Roche—Prohibiting non-residents and aliens from holding offices of profit or emolument under the State.

Mr. Horton—Specifying the ratio of vote that the shareholder of a corporation shall be entitled to cast in elections for Directors and Managers.

Mr. Glen—Providing that the person or firm contracting for the State printing must perform the work in the city of Albany, in a building containing 30,000 square feet of available space.

Mr. Roche, (by request)—Repealing Chapter 144, Laws of 1874, regulating the sale of illuminating gas by the Equity Gaslight Company of Brooklyn.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Democrats Oppose the Selection of Frank M. Baker.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Gov. Black to-day sent to the Senate the nominations for Railroad Commissioners. They were Col. Ashley W. Cole of Brooklyn, Frank M. Baker of Owego, and George W. Dunn of Binghamton. Each was for a full term of five years. The salaries are $8,000 a year each.

Col. Cole and Mr. Baker succeed themselves, having been appointed during the closing days of Gov. Morton's term to fill the brief time of the unexpired terms of Michael Rickard, deceased, and Samuel A. Beardsley, resigned.

Mr. Dunn, the new member of the Commission, has been slated for the position for months. The place was promised to him by the Republican organiation, of which Mr. Dunn is a member in good standing. He is about fifty-five years old, and is reported to be worth considerable property. He has been prominent in the Republican Party management for several years. He is now a member of the State Committee. Four years ago he was clerk of the Assembly, and last year he was recommended by ex-Senator Platt and others for the position of Excise Commissoner. Gov. Morton, however, did not heed these recommendations, and it was after he had appointed Mr. Lyman that the organization promised its support for a position in the Railroad Commission.

Mr. Dunn was one of the sub-committee of the State Committee appointed to adjust the factional differences among New York City Republicans when John E. Milholland and the Committee of Thirty were struggling for recognition as "regular."

When the nominations came to the Senate to-day they were referred to the Committee on Railroads. This committee met after the session and decided to recommend the three nominations for confirmation. The Democratic members of the committee voted against Commissioner Baker.

When the names come before the Senate for confirmation the Democrats, it is understood, will oppose him. He is the member of the commission appointed under the requirement that one member shall be a practical railroad man. Mr. Baker for several years has been connected with railroads as an officer. When first appointed he was President of the Addison and Pennsylvania Road. The railroad employes wanted a member of the board from their own number, claiming that this was contemplated in the term "practical railroad man."

The State Printer Vindicated.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Glen, who is Chairman of the Committee on Printing, submitted to the Assembly today the result of an investigation of the work of the State Printer. The report speaks in high terms of the accurate, prompt, and businesslike manner in which the work has been performed during the past year, and says that not only have the terms of the contract been fully complied with, but that work has been done for the benefit of the State which the State Printer was not legally bound to perform under the provisions of the contract.

To Abolish the Capitol Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Under the supervision of Gov. Black, a bill has been completed to abolish the Capitol Commission and put the construction under charge of the Superintendent of Public Works, George W. Aldridge. The measure has been submitted to Speaker O'Grady. It probably will be introduced to-morrow or Monday. Capitol Commissioner Perry is not to be under the jurisdiction of Mr. Aldridge, but will remain under the immediate charge of the Governor.

Legislative Notes.

—Before the Assembly Cities Committee yesterday a number of blacksmiths and horseshoers spoke in favor of Mr. Hill's bill to regulate the horseshoeing trade.

—Senator Guy's bill providing for the construction of a temporary bridge over the Bronx River, near Westchester Avenue, in New York City, will be favorably reported to the Assembly to-day.

—Mr. Mathewson's bill authorizing the lease to the highest bidder of the temporary bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, in New York City, for railroad purposes for five years, will be favorably reported to the Assembly to-day.

—The Assembly Committee on Codes will report favorably Mr. H. T. Andrews's bill granting jurisdiction to the Surrogate's Court in cases where the legal representative of a deceased ward, or a deceased surety, petitions for an accounting of an estate; also Mr. Kelly's measure providing that in certain cases parties demanding jury trials shall pay the statutory fees for jurors to serve on such trials as well as fees to Constables.

Aldermen go to Albany.

The Legislative Committee of the Board of Aldermen went to Albany yesterday to attend the hearing on the bill to amend the law relative to newspaper booths upon the sidewalks. The amendment makes the consent of the property owners necessary, and the Aldermen are opposed to it. The Legislative Committee is made up of Aldermen Windolph, Goodman, Wines, Wund, Muh, O'Brien, and Robinson.

Extending Civil Service Law's Scope.

The rule of the Municipal Civil Service Board extending the civil service classifications to clerks, janitors, and subordinates in the employ of the Board of Education was handed to Mayor Strong yesterday. "I have not had time yet to sign the order, but I am in favor of it, and will affix my signature to it very willingly," said the Mayor. The order does not extend to the Superintendents, Principals, or teachers. Commissioner Watson is in favor of having those officials examined by the Municipal Civil Service Board as well as by the examiners of the Board of Education.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

HEARING ON THE GAS BILL

Advocates of Lower Prices for the Illuminating Fluid Express Their Views to Senators.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION PLAN.

New Yorkers Who Have Studied the Question Give Estimates on Cost of Production—Stock Watering a Cause of High Prices.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations this afternoon gave a hearing on Senator Cantor's bill making the price of gas in New York City $1, and providing for a Municipal Gas Commission, to supervise the operations of the gas companies so far as they concern the public.

A large number of interested persons were present, including William Dykman, for the Brooklyn Gas Company; Frederic R. Coudert, for the Equitable Gas Company of New York; Franklin Bartlett, for the East River Gas Company; and Henry E. Howland, for the Consolidated Gas Company.

In support of the bill there appeared Prof. E. W. Bemis, Henry M. Cross, and Senator Cantor. There was so large a crowd that the committe adjourned from the committee room to the Senate Chamber.

Before anyone was heard upon the bill, Senator Cantor said that he would propose three amendments, the first conferring power upon the Municipal Gas Commission to investigate the cost of gas; second, to test the quality of illuminating gas; and, third, to prevent the watering of stock by providing that there shall be no increase in the capital stock unless the money shall be actually needed for improvements.

There was a long discusion as to whether those in favor or against the bill should be heard first, Senator Cantor contending that it was the invariable custom to hear the opposition to a proposed measure first, but he was overruled by the committee, which decided to hear those favoring the bill first.

Senator Guy first proposed an amendment to the bill which should make its provisions cover the north side of New York City, or annexed district. He spoke briefly in favor of the bill, declaring that the people of the metropolis demanded not only cheaper gas, but governmental supervision which would insure that they would get what they paid for. He believed that there was not a meter in existence which honestly registered the amount of gas consumed. He thought that the bill should be more explicit in defining the duties and powers of the proposed municipal commission.

Senator Cantor's Opinions.

Senator Cantor said that there had been no gas legislation except that which was friendly to the gas companies since 1886. There had been a great and steadily increasing popular demand for cheaper gas since the combination of the gas companies. Since 1886 there had been a great increase in the population of New York City, which had increased the receipts of this great monopoly, while the cost of production had decreased.

In November last all competition was wiped out by a combination and agreement among the gas companies, and by a singular coincidence gas bills began to increase, until to-day the gas bills approach almost as much as the rent to some of the poorer families. If an investigation were made, it would be found that gas bills were to-day higher at $1.25 per 1,000 feet than when the price was $1.75. A simple bill to reduce the price of gas was therefore not enough. It was necessary to have some Governmental supervision over these gas companies, with power to investigate their appliances and methods.

"Do I understand you, Senator, to charge that illegal combinations exist to control prices?" inquired Senator Malby.

"That is the charge I make now, and which has been repeated many times, and which is proved by the disappearance of the canvassers from our streets, coincidentally with the destroying of competition and the increased bills," was Senator Cantor's reply.

He then explained the work of the commission provided for in the bill, and the powers conferred upon it.

Senator Malby said that, while this bill provided for 20 per cent. reduction in price, the highest dividend paid was by the Equitable Gas Company, which was but 12 per cent.

Senator Cantor said that the dividends did not indicate the earnings, as all the companies were piling up a great surplus.

A Consumer's Views.

Henry M. Cross said he represented several New York gas consumers. He said he would propose an amendment which would provide a further reduction in price of 5 cents each year until the price should reach 75 cents. The passage of Senator Cantor's bill would cause a saving to 300,000 gas consumers of an amount approximating $3,000,000. The increase in the consumption of gas would be enormous, and in a few years gas would supersede coal for all purposes except for generating steam. He favored the commission feature of this bill, not because it was needed, so much as because the people believed it was needed. He said the one great fundamental mistake was that the people had been obliged to pay great dividends on watered capitalization. He gave figures compiled from the records, which he said showed that the companies comprising the Consolidated Gas Companies had paid in a capital of $11,000,000. This capitalization had been increased from the earnings to $17,000,000, and had been watered to $37,775,000. These companies, since their organization, have paid $57,000,000 in dividends, an excess of $28,000,000 over 10 per cent. profit. The investors had had returned to them more than two and one-half times the amount of their investment, and besides had been given over $37,000,000 in stock, which was now paying a dividend of 8 per cent.

Cost of Gas.

He said that the New York companies were now selling about 12,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas. He estimated the cost of the manufacture of gas at 30 cents, the cost of distributing at 15 cents, renewals and extensions at 10 cents, and he allowed 5 cents extra, bringing the entire cost up to 60 cents. He said in Boston gas was sold at 66 cents, and in Cambridge at 67 cents. In regard to the salaries paid, he estimated that the Cambridge company paid $15,000 annually and the Consolidated Gas Company $70,000 annually. This meant 10 cents per thousand feet of gas in Cambridge and 1 cent per thousand for the Consolidated Company.

From all the figures which he presented he believed that gas could be sold at $1 and the Consolidated Gas Company still make a profit of 8 per cent.; the Equitable 10 per cent., and the Standard 5½ per cent. on their capital stock.

In defense of his proposition to reduce the price 5 cents each year after the first year, he said that the companies might increase their output 15 or 20 per cent. without increasing the cost. He compared the cost of gas in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Benedict, who was supposed to be the controlling interest in the Equitable Gas Company in New York, had made a statement to the New York Stock Exchange to the effect that the cost of gas there was 44 cents, and that it sold for $1.20, under a contract to reduce it 5 cents per thousand each year. Two new gas companies were now laying pipes there, under contract to sell gas at not more than 90 cents per thousand feet.

A Professor's Estimates.

Prof. Bemis of Chicago read evidence presented in an investigation conducted in Minneapolis, and also in Washington. It was then developed that gas could be sold at a profit of 6 per cent. at 90 cents in Minneapolis and 80 cents in Washington.

The Strongest Fortification

Against disease, one which enables us to undergo unscathed risks from hurtful climatic influences, exposure, overwork, and fatigue, is the vigor that is imparted to a debilitated physique by the peerless medicinal safeguard, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. You may possess this vigor in a higher degree than the trained athlete, although your muscular development may be far inferior to his. Vigor implies sound, good digestion, and sound repose, two blessings conferred by the Bitters, which remedies malarial, rheumatic, nervous, and kidney trouble

He thought that gas could be produced in New York much cheaper than in either of these places, because of the natural advantages and cheaper prices for materials. He presented computations to prove that gas could be produced in New York at 54 cents, and he believed that 50 cents was a reasonable estimate of the cost. Add to this a profit of 6 per cent., and it would bring the amount up to 72 cents. He carefully reviewed the facts presented by Mr. Cross, and the experiences of other cities in dealing with gas companies. He was satisfied that gas could be produced at a good profit at 75 cents in New York if the city owned its own gas plant.

At the conclusion of his argument the hearing was adjourned until two weeks from to-day, when the counsel representing the gas companies will be heard.

THE ARREST OF MR. COLMAN.

The Post Office Department Thinks a Mistake May Have Been Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The impression that the Inspectors of the Post Office Department have made a mistake in arresting Hamilton F. Colman in New York yesterday on the charge of stealing uncanceled stamps used for bags and second-class mail matter is gaining ground here in the official circles concerned. This afternoon a conference with regard to the case was held between Postmaster General Wilson, Kerr Craig, the Third Assistant Postmaster General; Chief Inspector Wheeler, and Inspector Harrington, and while the result was not made public, it is believed that Colman's chances for release were improved by it.

Post Office officials are discovering many methods by which the stamps could get into the possession of individuals not connected with the department without any recourse to criminal or other illegal methods. It is said that retiring Postmasters frequently abstract periodical and other stamps, cover up the matter in their final reports, and pay any deficiency out of their own pockets. This is done to embarrass rivals who succeed them in office. The Government loses nothing and the retiring Postmaster disposes of the periodical stamps for an amount sufficient to cover up his own contribution to the Post Office Department, and perhaps makes something extra. How this can be done is not exactly clear, but officials say it is, and can be practiced.

The new Postmaster finds a correct cash balance and the department has not lost a cent, but the new-comer cannot make the value of his stock on hand coincide with the inventory held against him in Washington. Only last month the department issued a warning to Postmasters concerning this practice, in which it was said that Postmasters sell periodical stamps, and when discovered plead ignorance of the relations applicable. Post Office robbers who know the philatelic value of sets of periodical stamps often dispose of them to collectors. Eight hundred burglaries of Post Offices occurred last year.

A. C. Townsend, the philatalist, with whom Colman was associated, maintains that Colman is innocent, and that proof of it can be produced. Colman's reputation among his associates in the General Land Office is excellent.

Hamilton F. Colman, who was arrested Wednesday for having unlawfully in his possession $5,500 worth of Government "periodical" stamps, yesterday gave $2,000 cash bail for his appearance before Commissioner Shields Wednesday next.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS HOME.

Terrible Experience of the Men on the Yosemite.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived this morning, brought thirty-three shipwrecked fishermen, who had been sent home by the United States Consul.

The men composed the crews of the Gloucester fishing vessels Merced, Yosemite, Maggie, and Lillie, and one man from the schooner Edith S. Whalon, who went adrift in a dory. The crew of the Yosemite had a fearful experience. Their vessel ran ashore in a gale Thursday, Jan. 21, on Rams Island, N. S. The foremast fell with a crash, the top resting on a rock, thus making a bridge, over which the men climbed to the rock. The mast in falling struck one of the crew, a native of Newfoundland, breaking both of his legs and causing internal injuries. Capt. John McKinnon, the skipper, also had his leg broken.

The crew was exposed to intensely cold weather for twenty hours, until the mate, Patrick Rose, took a line in his hand and swam through the dangerous sea, and, after much difficulty, landed on the mainland. He hauled his shipmates to safety by means of the line he had taken with him.

A MANIA FOR WHISTLING.

John L. Wolf, a Clerk, Is Thought to be Insane.

John L. Wolf, a clerk in a down-town office, is confined in Ward 38 of Bellevue Hospital pending an examination as to his sanity. His mania seems to be an inordinate desire to whistle. Wednesday night upon returning from work to his home at 317 Broome Street he seemed excited, and attempts to quiet him were fruitless. He finally rushed into the street and began to whistle loudly. A crowd gathered, and Wolf increased the tone.

Patrolman Johnson tried to quiet him without success, and arrested him and took him to Gouverneur Hospital. There physicians decided that he was temporarily insane, and ordered him to Bellevue. He kept up his whistling until late at night.

Dr. Robertson said yesterday that Wolf had been quiet all day, and that he had not had time to examine the case.

SHOT BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

Details of a Tragedy Enacted on Admiralty Island.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 4.—The steamship Alki, from Juneau, Alaska, arrived last night, bringing details of a tragedy on Admiralty Island.

"Slim" Birch, under sentence for mayhem, was released from the United States jail by an ex-convict named Shell and two other unknown men. A posse started in pursuit, and found the outlaws camped in a deserted cabin in the centre of Admiralty Island.

Under the leadership of Deputy United States Marshal Watts, an attempt was made to break down the doors of the house, when a volley was fired from the cabin, and Watts fell mortally wounded and Marshal Hale and Jailer Baise were badly wounded. Birch and Shell were captured and taken to Sitka and placed in jail.

Old City Bond Found.

Dr. John H. Hinton of 41 West Thirty-second Street submitted to Chamberlain McCook yesterday a bond purported to be issued in 1849, for $500 and signed "Andrew Mickle, Mayor of New York City." In the opinion of Bond Clerk Sullivan, the bond was not good. It is issued in favor of William Marsh, and a granddaughter of William R. Marsh recently found it among some old family papers. Deputy Controller Lyon believes some joker filled a bond blank. Andrew H. Mickle was Mayor in 1846 and 1847. W. F. Havemeyer was Mayor in 1849.

More Prisoners Transferred.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A second installment of six Westchester prisoners was sent to-day by Sheriff Johnson to the Queens County Jail. The only important one among them was Henry Williams, the colored man who stabbed to death Charles Phlagg in the County Jail recently, and who has been indicted for murder in the first degree. The Grand Jury to-day indicted Arthur Palmer of Mamaroneck for murder in the first degree.

Rutgers Square Park.

The proceedings in reference to the Rutgers Square Park are to begin to-day in the Supreme Court on an application for the appointment of appraisers. Yesterday a joint committee of the East Side Good Government Club and members of the Mayor's commission, which located the site for the park, submitted a statement to Justice Lawrence urging him to make it certain that only men who will prosecute the work with vigor are appointed as Commissioners of Appraisal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises..7:05	Sun sets..5:22	Moon sets..9:33	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:51	Gov. Is'd..10:17	H. Gate ...
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:21	Gov. Is'd. ...	H. Gate..12:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Galileo, Pernamb'ca.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Adirondack, Jam'ca.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Halifax.....	.....	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto R..	2:00 P. M.	.....
Morgan City, Haiti..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Gr'de, Brunsw'k.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Cha'ston.	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senators Discuss the Proposition to Prohibit the Sale of Liquor in the Capitol Restaurant.

HILL SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION.

Notice that the Immigration Bill Cannot be Passed Without Amendment—Pension Bills Cause a Short Debate in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) moved to take up and pass the House bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building. He said there was great misapprehension in the public mind as to there being a saloon at either end of the Capitol; but the House had passed the bill and he thought the Senate should not object to it. Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.,) spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Hill moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Rules. He denounced the bill as silly, unwise, and unnecessary. There was no drunkenness in the Capitol. He had never seen a drunken man in it. It was a libel on Congress to say that there were saloons in the Capitol, in the proper sense of the word. The question involved here was a question of decency, a question of propriety. He stated the experiences which he had with a similar question when he was Governor of New York, and when he vetoed two such bills. He spoke of the people active in such agitations as "busy-bodies, meddling with other people's business."

Dr. Gallinger's Views.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) pointed out some of the objectionable provisions of the bill, which would prevent his colleague (the only physician in the body) from prescribing a stimulant for one of his sick brethren.

Mr. Gallinger informed his colleague that if he called upon him for a prescription he would give one, not to be filled by a chef or a barkeeper, but by a licensed chemist.

Mr. Chandler replied that his colleague surely would not wait to get from outside "a restorative drug," to which Mr. Gallinger retorted that, when his colleague wanted a "restorative drug" he would not go to a physician for it.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) suggested the picture of Senators passing in front of Mr. Gallinger's desk to get "billet doux" entitling them to restorative drugs.

The vote was taken on Mr. Hill's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Rules, and it was disagreed to: Yeas, 27; nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,)—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Jones, (Rep., Nev.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)—30.

Mr. Hill's Protest.

The bill being before the Senate, another attack was made upon it by Mr. Hill, who declared that the theory of the bill, if it had any, was vicious. It would not be parliamentary to say that it was cowardly, and therefore he would not say it. He would not say that "conscience doth make cowards of us all." Neither would he say that an alleged public opinion "doth make cowards of us all."

There was not a single Senator who did not know that drinks would be obtained in the Capitol hereafter as they had been obtained heretofore. But Senators had to satisfy a clamor, to satisfy an alleged public opinion. He had no sort of respect for such a public sentiment. Murder was nothing compared with a violation of prohibition laws; robbery was nothing; burglary was nothing. He was opposed to such sort of narrow legislation. He believed in the personal liberty of the citizen. He believed in the right of a man to eat, drink, and wear whatever he pleased, subject only to such reasonable regulation as the welfare of the whole community may command. All else was tyranny. All else was oppression. All else was an exhibition of pettiness unworthy of and American Legislature.

It was ridiculous legislation, unnecessary legislation. From where did it come? Not from the people of the District, but from those queer people living hundreds and thousands of miles away, who have never been in Washington, and never will be, but who lie awake at nights thinking of the great danger from the power of the Pope, or from the sale of lager beer in the saloons of the capital.

He thought that when the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler,) imbued with the ideas of a prohibition State could not vote for the bill, the Senator from a liberal State like Texas (Mr. Chilton,) might think the bill at least deserving of criticism.

While Mr. Hill was speaking, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over without action till to-morrow.

A resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to the arrest in Cuba of Caspar Betancourt, a United States citizen, was agreed to.

New Conference on Immigration Bill.

A motion to take up the conference report on the Immigration bill was agreed to: Yeas, 35; nays, 13.

Mr. Hill suggested some changes which he thought ought to be made in the bill, and said that if they were made he could offer no opposition to the bill. He suggested that the bill should be recommitted to the Conference Committee so as to have those two objections removed—the one being the substitution of the words "any other language" for the words "the language of the native or resident country," and the other the permission to an illiterate wife to come in with a qualified husband.

Mr. Gorman notified Mr. Lodge that unless the bill came back from the Conference Committee applying only to males, and with a provision for the admission of the ignorant wife, the antagonism to it would continue till the end of the session.

Mr Carter (Rep., Mon.,) argued against that provision of the bill which would shut out a few Canadian woodcutters every Summer and which would justify the Dominion of Canada in resorting to drastic measures against the ten thousand American miners who were now earning good wages in the Kootenai country, in British Columbia.

The motion to disagree to the conference report was agreed to, another conference asked, and the same conferrees on the part of the Senate were reappointed.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) continued his argument against it, this being the fourth day on which he has spoken on the bill. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

The Arbitration Treaty.

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) in presenting a petition for the speedy ratification of the arbitration treaty, read an extract from a letter which he had received from a clergyman, expressing a hope that the two New Hampshire Senators would not descend to "narrow partisanship" in that matter. He said that he certainly would not do so.

In presenting a like petition from the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware, Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) remarked that his constituents did not express any apprehension of his being moved by "narrow partisanship."

The bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas,) to increase the pensions of the survivors of the War of 1812 from $12 to $30 a month, was reported favorably from the Committee on Pensions by Mr. Gallinger, who said that there were only twelve surviving pensioners of that war, and that their ages ranged from ninety to one hundred and four. The bill was passed.

A PERSONAL CONTROVERSY.

Representatives Indulge in Warm Words over the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Prayer was offered in the House this morning by the Rev. J. J. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, Iowa, father of Representative Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

The House passed a bill authorizing a lighthouse and fog signal at Orient Point, L. I., at the entrance of Plum Gut.

The House bill was passed granting right of way to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company through the Gila River Reservation, Arizona.

In the consideration of a Senate bill to pension the widow of Gen. J. B. Carr of New York, at $75 a month, Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.,) said that the granting of these large pensions to widows of Generals and to Generals themselves was one of the factors in breeding discontent among the people and causing the existence of Socialistic conditions. He moved to make the amount $50 a month.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) reviewed the circumstances of the case, and said it was one of the most meritorious that had ever come before the House. The amendment was agreed to—83 to 65—and the bill then passed.

Several hours were spent in discussing the amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill to repeal a law passed in the Fifty-third Congress authorizing the re-hearing and readjustment of certain claims on account or contracts for public improvements in Washington in 1870-75. These claims amount to $1,400,000, and under the law in question the Court of Claims has rendered judgments in the sum of $81,000.

In the course of the discussion a slight personal controversy arose between Mr. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) advocating the amendment, on one side, and Messrs. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) and Meredith (Dem., Va.,) opposing, on the other. Mr. Pitney made a statement regarding the attitude of members of the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia toward the subject matter of the amendment, which the others thought reflected upon them. But in response to questions from them Mr. Pitney disclaimed any intention to ascribe ulterior motives to them. To Mr. Meredith, however, he said he had no apology to make for his advocacy of the amendment; that he was proud of it.

"And," interjected Mr. Meredith, "I am proud of my position, too, for I believe it to be right."

"I congratulate the gentleman upon having the courage of his convictions," said Mr. Pitney.

"Yes, Sir," sharply retorted Mr. Meredith, "I have the courage of them here and elsewhere."

The amendment was agreed to by an overwhelming vote.

The Senate bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Gen. John Huff was passed.

THE ARMOR PLATE PROBLEM.

Senate Committee Thinks the Chandler Report Too Severe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The disposition of the troublesome question of armor plate, its cost, &c., appears to be one upon which the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs cannot speedily reach a conclusion. An hour and a half was consumed this morning in the consideration of the Chandler report, but no decision was reached.

It is evident that the language of the Chandler report is too severe in some respects to suit the committee. During to-day's session it was toned down in some portions. The strictures upon the conduct of Commodore Folger have not yet been reached, but a determined effort is to be made by Folger's friends to eliminate Mr. Chandler's severe condemnation.

The main question before the committee is what sum shall be fixed as the proper amount to be paid for armor plate. This is a difficult problem, and its solution has not been worked out. The consensus of opinion appears to be, however, in favor of naming the amount in the bill instead of leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Navy, as has been suggested by some members of the committeee. It is believed that in the end the committee will adopt the figures of Secretary Herbert, viz.: $400 a ton. Extremists on the committee go even lower than Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tillman having stated that $100 a ton was sufficient for this work.

It is not the intention of the committee to leave the Secretary at the mercy of the two armor-plate concerns of the United States and thus jeopardize the three armored vessels now on the ways. If the price is fixed at $400 a ton there will be a saving of about $150 a ton, or $500,000 on each warship. The committee favors a provision fixing the price to be paid for this armor, which will carry an appropriation sufficient to enable the Secretary, in his discretion, to purchase or build an armor-plate plant on behalf of the Government. This can be done, the committee believes, for $2,500,000. This will be done, if at all, not so much because it is believed the Government will ever build such a plant, but for the reason that it will act as a wholesome regulator and prevent the armor-plate firms from refusing to supply armor at the price fixed by Congress.

Whether it would be wise for the Government to enter upon this work is a question upon which there is a difference of opinion. When he was before the committee Secretary Herbert stated that it would probably cost more for the Government to construct a plant than it would for private capital, and it is said that he also admitted that it would probably cost more to make the armor. The provisional appropriation for such a plant is deemed essential in order to compel the contractors to lower their bids, and there is little doubt that it will be inserted in the proposed bill.

Army Nominations Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs cleaned up its executive calendar to-day by ordering a favorable report to be made on every nomination before it. The only case in which there was any question was that of Capt. Thomas Henry Barry of the First Infantry, nominated to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major, vice Major John B. Babcock, promoted. No protest of any kind was received, despite the fact that Capt. Barry had been passed over the heads of many officers his senior in the service, and in the absence of a protest the committee decided there was no reason why the nomination should be held up.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President has approved these acts:

To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Augustus P. Burditt.

Relating to mortgages in the Indian Territory.

Granting pensions to Mary T. Young (increase;) Isabella Morrow, widow of Brevet Major Gen. Henry A. Morrow, United States Army; Hannah Yazell of Hardin County, Ohio; Alice Gard of Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind.; Bluford Reeder, a survivor of the Mexican war; Emily Elliott and Alexander McBride, (increase.)

For a Public Health Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A bill establishing a Department of Public Health, prepared and indorsed by the Pan-American Medical Congress, was introduced in the Senate to-day. The duties of this department may be inferred from the title, but the range of subjects to be investigated, and upon which reports are directed to be made, covers almost every phase of vital and social statistics; the conditions of the laboring classes, their workshops; the origin and classification of insanity; the soundness of food, and the purity of water supply, &c.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of John F. Valls of Louisiana to be Consul of the United States at Matamoras, Mexico; also all the military nominations on the calendar, including that of Col. John M. Wilson, to be Chief of Engineers.

Congressional Notes.

—The House Naval Affairs Committee will report in favor of a measure that will authorize repairs to the frigate Constitution, and will permit the transfer of that historic craft to Boston.

—The Senate Commerce Committee has reported a bill reducing the mileage allowance of Steamboat Inspectors from 8 to 5 cents.

—The House committee has decided to report favorably a bill for experimenting with metals for minor coins and a bill to provide for the redemption of mutilated coins.

—The bill passed by the House authorizing the Secretary of War to expend the whole or any portion of the appropriation of $12,000 for the improvement of Eastchester Creek, in front of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been ordered to be favorably reported to the Senate.

RETIRED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Col. Crofton of the Fifteenth Infantry Relieved of His Command.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President, taking advantage of a prerogative rarely exercised, placed Col. Robert E. A. Crofton, commanding the Fifteenth Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on the retired list of the army to-day, under the statute enabling the Executive as Commander-in-Chief to retire an officer who reaches the age of sixty-two years, Col. Crofton having reached the required age last December.

The Fifteenth Infantry, when stationed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, was considered poorly disciplined and an effort was made a year ago to retire Col. Crofton for physical disability, but the examining board did not find him incapacitated to command, and shortly afterward the regiment was ordered away from Chicago influences, which were thought deleterious to discipline, and sent to the Mexican border.

Col. Crofton ranked No. 4 among army Colonels, and would probably have been promoted to General before his compulsory retirement in 1898. The last occasion upon which the sixty-two year law was utilized was in the case of Gen. Carr, who was retired by President Harrison to make a vacancy in the grade of General, but there was no reflection upon the officer in the latter case.

SENATOR HARRIS'S FAILING EYE

An Operation Which Afforded Him Great Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Harris of Tennessee, who has been quite ill in this city for some time, had an operation performed last night upon one of his eyes, which has given him great relief. All day yesterday he suffered excruciating pain, and as a measure of relief, the oculist decided to operate on the eye last night.

The Senator refused to take an anesthetic, but cocaine was sprayed locally, and, in spite of his age, the Senator stood the severe shock very well. The oculist is yet unable to determine whether or not the sight will be destroyed. The operation had no particular technical name, but consisted in the removal of part of the diseased tissue from the outer corner of the left eye. A second operation of a similar nature will have to be performed later on, but it is not thought necessary at present. Whether the Senator will lose the sight entirely of that eye the oculist would not say, declining to discuss the matter, but it is probable that this will prove to be the case, as it has been discovered that the eye has been defective for two years, and is gradually losing its power of vision.

A SAD IMMIGRATION CASE.

An Idiot Son Likely to be Separated from His Family.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The officials of the Bureau of Immigration are in a quandary over the pitiable case of a young man named Magidson, who is detained at the Ellis Island immigration station as an idiot. The Rev. H. J. Messig, a St. Louis minister, telegraphed Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri about the case, and the latter reported it to Commissioner General Stump. Magidson's father, mother, and other members of his family are detained at the station, pending the disposition of his case.

Under the immigration law of 1891, idiots are prohibited from entering this country, and must be returned to the port whence they came. No discretion is allowed, and unless some hitherto unknown way is discovered, Magidson must be separated from his family, unless they are willing to return with him, in which event they will be obliged to pay their own passage.

The Rev. Mr. Messig claims that Magidson is a tailor and is not an idiot. An appeal will probably be taken to determine Magidson's mental condition.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Probable the House Will Pass the Wolcott Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—It is probable the House will pass the Wolcott resolution which the Senate adopted, providing for an international monetary conference.

The sentiment shown at to-day's meeting of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures plainly showed that the committee postponed consideration of the subject in order to give hearings to authors of similar resolutions in the House, to whom the courtesy seemed due.

It is predicted the House will pass the Wolcott resolution with little or no change.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced: James O. Hackenberg, Milford, Penn.; Frank C. Amos, Sidney, Ohio; Lewis Brown, Jr., Newport, R. I.; Wade H. Shipp, Cordele, Ga.; Samuel H. Liggin, alternate, Coney, Ga.; Henry A. Bell, Burlington, Kan.; David W. Norton, alternate, Topeka, Kan.; William M. Cooley, Romeo, Mich.; Archie M. Koon, alternate, Auburn, N. Y.; David E. Stewart, Greenwood, Wis.; George R. Reed, alternate, Rhinelander, Wis., and Frank B. Reid, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

No Revolution in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Lazo Arriaga, denies the published statement that a revolution is now in progress in Guatemala. In reply to a telegram sent by him to his home Government respecting this report, he was informed by cable last night that not only is there no revolution in the republic, but that the entire country is at peace.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets

Excel in rich elegance of patterns and glowing beauty of color.

LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

Have Pity On Your Neighbor

Who coughs all the evening in church or at the theatre. He knows he is a nuisance but he cannot help it, for the under membrane of his throat is a mass of inflammation. Profit by this warning and take

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

as soon as you feel a cold coming on. This whiskey is pure as ocean air, and of rare medicinal virtue. It wards off Pneumonia and Bronchitis by nipping a cold in the bud. Druggists and grocers sell it.

MAJESTIC'S STORMY VOYAGE.

Delayed by a Succession of Gales—A Sailor Hurt.

The White Star steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, according to Capt. Smith had about the roughest voyage in her experience. She came over a course of 2,860 knots and took 7 days 2 hours and 45 minutes. She was expected Wednesday morning, but it was 11:30 A. M. yesterday when she arrived at Sandy Hook Bar. She encountered a succession of west and northwest gales, with high seas, during the entire passage.

The weather of Saturday and Sunday was particularly severe, and the storm awnings which protect the forward end of the main deck were twice carried away. One of the sailors, while trying to fix the awnings, was carried off his feet by the crest of a comber lopped off by the bulwarks, and, after being flung about, was deposited amidships, unconscious, bleeding, and with three ribs fractured and his nose broken. The Majestic made only 374 knots Saturday and 244 knots on Sunday.

Among the pasengers on the Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Abbott, H. Herbert Andrew, W. H. Armitage, Col. William Barbour, C. W. Bowring, Robert Bromley, Lady Bromley, Mrs. Chamberlain, the Rev. Matthew Culley, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Emmet, P. W. Hawes, R. H. Lane, H. F. Logan Logan, A. C. Loring, the Rev. Alexander McMillan, Col. L. M. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. A. Pingree, Julian Ralph, J. Le Roy White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, M. Bromley Wilson, and Capt. Lewis Wintz, R. N.

The Custom House Site.

The sub-committee of the House of Representative's Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Seth L. Milliken of Maine is Chairman, which is to examine the sites for a new Custom House here, is expected to arive to-day. The members will stop at the Hoffman House. The sub-committee will view the present Custom House and what is known as the Bowling Green site. They will meet and talk with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, members of the Produce Exchange, and the Maritime Association of New York. Possibly one or more public hearings may be had. Collector Kilbreth was visited yesterday by Charles N. Tainter and Hugh J. Grant, who, under the Quigg bill, are named with Mr. Kilbreth as Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Custom House.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROUTE.

Plans Finally Adopted Fixing Southern Terminus at City Hall.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Home Life Building and took final action on the proposed underground route with its southern terminus at the City Hall. The members of the board at the meeting were Messrs. Orr, Starin, Claflin, Langdon, and Smith.

Chief Engineer Parsons presented complete drawings and plans illustrative of the route and explained the plans of construction of the underground line as adopted by the board Jan. 14. Final action on these plans required six votes, and in the absence of Commissioner Rives the board went to the Mayor's office. The Mayor's vote made the required number, and the plans were formally adopted.

The board adopted a resolution directing the President and Secretary to prepare a report and transmit it to the Common Council, together with the resolution adopting the route and general plan, preparatory to asking the consent of the municipal authorities to the construction of the road.

Of the failure of the board to include the extension of the road under Broadway south of Park Row, Secretary Delafield said: "The Commissioners were unwilling to adopt a route running under this portion of Broadway unless there should be a substantial unanimity among property holders in favor of it. Only two property holders have expressed opposition to the construction of this portion of the road, but the board is nevertheless unwilling to adopt this route unless evidence is submitted that a large proportion of the property holders desire it. If such evidence should be submitted within the next fortnight, it would probably be practicable to adopt this route. After that time it may be exceedingly difficult to do so."

The Bowery Branch's Anniversary.

A reception to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was given last night by James Talcott, at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street. The speakers of the evening were the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Cephas Brainerd, and R. Fulton Cutting. McKenzie Gordon, the tenor of St. Bartholomew's Church, and Mrs. William R. Moody, a daughter-in-law of D. L. Moody, the evangelist, sang. About 250 persons attended, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wetherbee, Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, William Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leaycraft, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowe, Mr. Van Vechten, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, Robert C. Booth, and Hoffman Reynolds.

The Bucket Shop Question.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange will continue its special sessions on the "bucket-shop" problem Feb. 17. In spite of all efforts, no means have yet been found to prevent bucket shops from getting Exchange quotations. A gentleman identified with the Exchange said yesterday that in his opinion the "bucket-shop" people would find a way to thwart every device of the Exchange in this direction. "About the only remedy just now, in my opinion," he said, "is to watch for violations of the law and apply the penalty, and spend all the money necessary to attain this end."

Suspicion of Incendiarism.

Fire Marshal McManus, assisted by the police, is investigating a suspicious fire which occurred in the hallway of the two-story frame structure 538 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Wednesday night. The building adjoins Webster Hall, a saloon on the corner, kept by Michael Cunningham, who holds a fifteen years' lease for both buildings. A policeman found inside the hall a pile of newspapers burning under a large packing box. He easily extinguished the flames.

Stock Exchange Notes.

Clarence S. Day, Jr., has been elected to membership in the Stock Exchange. He will be identified with the business, at 40 Wall Street, of his father, who joined the Exchange thirty-one years ago, and who was for many years one of the Governors of the Exchange.

A transfer was bulletined at the Stock Exchange yesterday of the seat of Addison Cammack to Henry J. Dittman of Lazard Frères.

CONCERNING DRESS GOODS

Several hundreds of pieces of the newest styles of Spring Dress Goods are first shown this morning. They include:

Striped and figured Grenadine.
Gauze Linens.
Silk-and-wool Suitings. Fancy Cheviots.
Cheviots and melange Canvases.
Shepherd's Plaids.
Fancy plaid Granite Cloths.
Wool Poplins.

and various other fabrics.

CONCERNING DRESS SILKS

Also just ready:
Fancy Taffeta Dress Silks in numerous designs.
Fancy figured Grenadines.
French, Chinese and American Foulard Silks.
Black Crepe and Crepe de Chine.
Black Silk Grenadines. Black figured India Silks.

CONCERNING COTTONS AND LINENS

Crispene—the novel fabric, eighty-five styles.
Organdies—a largely increased variety.
Linen Crashes and Canvases, rough and stylish.
Dimities, Lawns and all sorts of Prints.

The rich collection of Spring Goods has been assembled from every Dress Goods centre in the world. It is unrivaled in the beauty of the fabrics and the variety of the styles.

CONCERNING THE SHOW IN THE NIGHT

It is an interesting collection of Evening Costumes and Dress Materials, shown under the glare of many electric lights. It draws many visitors—therefore it must be interesting.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & Co.

SENATORS ON BANKRUPTCY

The Torrey Bill Seems to be Preferred to the Bailey Measure.

SOME LEGISLATION NECESSARY

Opinions of Senators on the Subject as Expressed to the Correspondent of The Times in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A careful canvass of the Senate affords ground for the hope that when that body reaches the Bankruptcy bill it will favor, not the voluntary bankruptcy measure before the Senate Judiciary Committee, but the Torrey bill passed by the House and rejected by the Senate committee.

There do not appear to be any Senators who are opposed to any bill, but such opponents may be developed, although they are all aware that the consideration provides for a uniform bankruptcy law to be made by the National legislature. In addition to opinions already given, the following Senators have given theirs:

Senator Thurston said: "I am in favor of the Torrey bill as reported by the minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is a bill which will protect the rights of the honest debtors and creditors of the country. Honesty is what we want, and we must legislate so as to stimulate it among our people. The Bailey bill would place a premium on dishonesty, and I am opposed to it on that account."

Senator Blanchard says: "Legislation on the subject of bankruptcy is a commercial and industrial necessity. I am in favor of a National law embodying both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, alike just to the debtor and the creditor. I favor a law drawn on the lines of the Torrey bill. There is an impression prevalent that the bill is too stringent in its involuntary features. As to the accuracy of that assertion I am unable to say. I will vote for the best measure we can get on the subject, and want it to embody both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy."

Senator Elkins said: "I think it is an opportune time to enact some legislation on the subject. The needs of the country demand both involuntary and voluntary bankruptcy, and I think I favor the Torrey bill, about as it passed the House, although I have not examined it as carefully as I will. I should be opposed to simply voluntary bankruptcy, as such a bill will not meet the needs of the commercial and business interests of the people."

Senator Hawley said: "Of course I am in favor of some legislation on the subject, but just what bill we will finally agree on I cannot say. I want the best bill that can be passed, embodying both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy. I want to hear the merits of the two bills discussed before I express myself fully on the subject. I think I favor a bill drawn on the lines of the Torrey bill."

Senator McMillan says: "I am strongly in favor of some National legislation on the subject. Many of the most prominent business men of my State in the past few years, as well as throughout the country generally have become hopelessly involved financially, and I want to see some legislation which will give them a new start in life. They are honest men, and all that is necessary is to give them an opportunity and they will pay all their old debts, as any honest man will do. A law to be fair and just to the debtor and the creditor alike must embody both principles of bankruptcy, namely voluntary and involuntary. I have not considered carefully the two bills before the Senate, but the principles underlying the Torrey bill are the true ones, and should be adopted. That bill may go too far in its involuntary features, but in the abstract it is more nearly correct than any other bill introduced in Congress in recent years."

Senator Mantle said: "I am very strongly in favor of some legislation on the subject. I cannot say that I am willing to go as far with involuntary legislation as the Torrey bill does, yet a law embodying simply a voluntary provision would be incomplete, and would result disastrously to the creditors of the country, as every dishonest debtor would seek refuge under its protecting wings. I think I favor the Torrey bill toned down."

The Bering Sea Commission.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 4.—Montreal has been chosen as the scene of the final argument and award of the Bering Sea Commission, and when the members of that important international body left here yesterday, it was with instructions to meet at the Canadian metropolis on June 16. The claims, including personal damages sought, aggregate $587,000, and the costs and counsel fees will bring the total well into three-quarters of a million dollars.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

It Is Expected Gov. Bradley Will Appoint A. T. Wood and the Legislature Will Elect J. W. Yerkes Later.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—Gov. Bradley has prepared his call for an extra sesion of the Legislature. The date, however, has not been decided upon. The call will include, among other matters to be taken up, the election of a United States Senator, financial relief of the State, a reapportionment of Congressional and Legislative districts, the creating of two additional Judgeships in the Louisville Circuit Court, assistance for the Court of Appeals, which is badly behind in its work, a law against mob violence, and other subjects of pressing importance.

It is regarded now as almost settled that John W. Yerkes will win the Republican nomination. Gov. Bradley, however, will appoint Major A. T. Wood to serve until the election is held. The disposition of W. Godfrey Hunter by President-elect McKinley, has removed all fear of opposition from that source in spite of Dr. Hunter's denial to-day—at least so it is claimed.

It is now generally believed here that Dr. Hunter will be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He is said to have had the promise of the position if he will aid in the election of Yerkes, but to avoid any trouble or delay, Gov. Bradley will appoint, that Kentucky may have a Republican Senator from the beginning of the next session of Congress. Mr Yerkes probably will be elected to succeed Major Wood.

EDITOR M'CULLAGH'S ESTATE.

A Number of Unsuspected Heirs Claim a Portion of It.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Within the past week Public Administrator Richardson has had filed with him claims which go to show that the late Editor Joseph B. McCullagh was one of twenty children, nine sisters and eleven brothers. These claims come from alleged or real heirs in Ireland, various sections of the United States, and Canada, and number over half a hundred.

The letters are from nieces and nephews, all showing an intimate acquaintance with the birth and career of the dead editor, and all demand their pro rata of his fortune. The estate of several hundred thousand dollars was in the act of being wound up and divided between the sister, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a senior brother in Ireland. The deluge of claimants stops matters, and the claims have been ordered investigated.

The Administrator expects a contest, and a number of the claimants have retained lawyers to look after their interests. He believes many of the claims are bogus.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Settled that the Convention Will Be Held in San Francisco.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—General Secretary Baer of the Christian Endeavor Society announced to-night that it had been decided that the railroads' rate for the San Francisco Convention be accepted.

This means that the International Christian Endeavor Convention surely will be held in San Francisco, July 7-12.

The desired rate of $51 for the round trip between Chicago and San Francisco has been granted, together with other requirements as to routes, time limits, &c. The tickets will be good until Aug. 15, with certain stop-over privileges, and delegates may choose their own routes.

Strawboard Company's Officers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In the absence of President Thomas, Vice President Newcomb presided at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Strawboard Company here to-day. The following Board of Directors was elected: Samuel Thomas, R. F. Newcomb, W. P. Orr, Crawford Fairbanks, George L. Webb, T. H. Conderman, E. A. Blodgett, and C. H. Castle. The other officers were elected as follows: First Vice President—R. F. Newcomb; Second Vice President—J. H. Swinarton; Treasurer—W. P. Orr; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—F. H. Watkins. Crawford Fairbanks was elected President.

Mr. Hobart's Journey to Washington.

Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart, with his family and party, will leave this city for Washington March 2, at 11 A. M. A special train, from the foot of Liberty Street, will consist of the private car Atlas of President Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; the private car Philadelphia of President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, one dining car, and one baggage car of the Royal Blue Line.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 1897 TEN CENTS

Colored Cover by Alice Barber Stephens

Illustrations in the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are by Gibson, Wiles, De Thulstrup, Taylor, Herford and others. Stories by Mary E. Wilkins, Herbert D. Ward and E. P. Gaston. Other contributors are Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Parke Godwin, Mrs. Talcott Williams, Droch, Mrs. Rorer, Dwight L. Moody and others.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE ATTACK ON THE JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Denials from Many Sources of the Charges of Rate Cutting and Instability Which Have Emanated from Chicago.

An attack on the Joint Traffic Association, President Ingalls of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company, President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others, was published in a Chicago paper yesterday morning. The attack was the culmination of a series of articles unfavorable to the Traffic Association. Many of the statements are repetitions in more aggressive form of stories that the Traffic Association is disrupted and likely to pass out of existence.

Eliminating direct charges from the abuse of the association, the article maintains that no east-bound rates have been maintained for fifteen days, that rebates are being paid by Joint Traffic roads on export and other traffic, that all lines are scrambling for business in defiance of the association rules, and that several lines will withdraw from it. It is also charged that the Pennsylvania Railroad is behind in its allotment, and that George J. Gould has ordered the withdrawal of the Wabash from the association.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday made an official general denial in answer to each and every attack on the association. He said it was a ridiculous production. The members of the association were entirely satisfied with the percentages. The article represented Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, as hurrying to Chicago and "directing the fight." Mr. Blanchard said that recently representatives of this line had said that the recent conferences here had served materially to strengthen the agreement. Mr. Knight was at a meeting of the joint traffic managers yesterday morning, and denied the story of retirement.

William Stewart, Traffic Manager for the Pennsylvania, promptly denied the story that his company was paying rebates.

George J. Gould said that the story of the withdrawal of the Wabash was untrue.

"This Chicago story," said a railroad official identified with the Joint Traffic Association, "is disposed of quickly by those familiar with the series of attacks emanating from Chicago on the association. As to the motive this time, it's hard to guess what it is. There is just the slightest basis for the charges, but no more. The association has come to stay. There is no truth in the warrants such an attack. There has been some 'cutting' since the beginning of last month. This has been almost wholly confined to what is known as 'export stuff,' and this can be concealed by the rates. The Pennsylvania is standing by the agreement honorably. The reports of cutting by the Cleveland, Cincinanti, Chicago and St. Louis and other roads are, if true at all, greatly magnified." From Chicago and St. Louis also come denials.

A SANTA FE MEMORIAL.

Kansas Legislature Urged Not to Pass a Maximum Freight Bill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 4.—A memorial from President Ripley of the Santa Fé was presented to the Legislature to-day praying that body not to pass a maximum freight law. The memorial contains 3,000 words and discusses fully the distressed condition of Kansas railroads.

It urges that a further reduction of rates not only would work a hardship, but if enforced, practically would mean bankruptcy and ruin. It shows that for fifteen years covering the period of decline in all values the freight rates have been scaled down gradually until the company barely is able to operate its property with profit on only a part of the vast expenditure of money spent in its building and equipment.

It sets forth that out of every dollar the Santa Fé earns in Kansas City, it pays back at once about 70 cents for labor and supplies and about 8 cents more for taxes. In 1895, the net earnings in Kansas were about $1,800,000, out of which $800,000 was paid for Kansas taxes.

In the course of the memorial, President Ripley says: "What other industry or business in the State was taxed 44 per cent. of its income? The men who furnished the money subscribed for Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé securities in the '70s are now earning less than 3½ per cent. interest on their actual cash investment; those who subscribed for the securities offered in the '80s are now receiving less than 3 per cent. on their actual cash investments, and those who subscribed for the stock are now receiving nothing in return for the cash paid by them for such stock, and it should be borne in mind that every dollar paid in subscriptions for stock and bonds was used in the construction or improvement of railroads or the purchase of equipment."

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Grace Haskell Barnum has been re-engaged as a member of the choir of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church. She is very popular in musical and social circles. She sang with Sousa in 1895, and later studied under Marchesi, in Paris.

—Proprietor J. W. Blake of the Clarendon Hotel has obtained a five years' lease of the establishment of J. H. Shults, the well-known horseman, in Coney Island Boulevard, near Parkville, and will convert it into a roadhouse to be called the Clarendon Inn. It will be open about May 1. A coaching line between the Clarendon and the inn is a possibility.

—The will of James Howell, who was President of the Bridge Trustees, was yesterday admitted to probate. It is dated June 9, 1896, and provides that after the payment of his just debts all the property, both real and personal, shall go to his wife, Annie Howell, who is made sole executrix. The estate is said to be worth $500,000.

—Malachi Baumann and John Rogers, the two switchmen who were held responsible by a Coroner's jury for the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad accident at Fulton and Bradford Streets last Thursday, were yesterday held to the Grand Jury by Judge Kraushaar of the Gates Avenue Police Court on a charge of manslaughter. They were admitted to bail in $2,000 each.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Hotel Metropole of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—George Green, George W. Cornish, Frank S. Vreeland, J. M. Lux, and George W. Lamb, all of New York City.

—Guest Call Clock and Time Indicator Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Jordan, James A. Dumont, Jr., of New York City, and S. G. Fairchild of Keyport, N. J.

—The Hilliker Company of New York, to manufacture portiere and other curtain poles, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—John H. Hilliker, Walter B. Brown, and Harry A. Ely of New York City.

—The Adirondacks Guides' Association, with headquarters in Saranac Lake Village, to preserve the forests and game of the Adirondacks, enforce the game laws, and regulate the charges and conduct of the guides of the Adirondacks.

—New York Horse Company of New York City, to deal in horses, vehicles, bicycles, &c.; capital, $50,000. Directors—Benjamin T. Rhoades, Jr., New York City; George W. Lynch of Montclair, N. J., and Leopold Wormser, William A. Hearn, E. A. Miller, George F. Vetal, and George W. Bush of New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer George W. Danforth has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

—Secretary Herbert has directed that no further proceedings be taken in the case of Commander Royal B. Bradford, who was navigating the Montgomery when she was injured in New York harbor off Castle William, Jan. 12. A court of inquiry which considered the case three days later found that no blame could be attached to anyone on board the ship, which was navigated properly at the time she struck some unknown object.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Joint Traffic Association has decided that on Feb. 14, the second-class fare for laborers from New Orleans to New York hitherto authorized will be canceled.

—Samuel Carr of Boston is named as the President of the reorganized Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway, part of the now important Union Pacific system.

—A receiver for the Chicago and Southwestern Railway has been petitioned for upon the claims of workmen who have not had a pay day for five months and who are now on a strike.

—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the New York and Harlem Railroad used the steel viaduct over the Harlem and Park Avenue yesterday.

—The block of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company preferred stock bought in Germany at 45 was purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who will act in the interests of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Oregon Short Line to control, for joint benefit, the Navigation Company.

—The Chicago, Hammond and Western Railroad has executed a mortgage for $2,500,000 for the Central Trust Company of New York. It calls for the immediate delivery of $1,500,000 of the bonds; $500,000 of the bonds are to be used on a branch from La Grange to Franklin Park, and $150,000 on the retirement of equipment warrants for rolling stock. The balance may be used in constructing side tracks and in improvements.

RAILWAYS WILL COMBINE.

Kings County Elevated and Long Island Electric to Combine.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has granted permission to the Kings County Elevated Railroad and the Long Island Electric Railroad to connect and extend the two systems.

This will make it comparatively easy for residents in many outlying parts of Long Island to connect with the Brooklyn system and get to the bridge. Through trains will probably be running in July. The work will cost about $35,000.

The incline will be built in Liberty Avenue, at the city line. The cars of the electric road will run up the incline, and will then be attached to trains running directly to the bridge.

No Stay for Valentine.

Justice Truax has refused to grant a stay and a certificate of reasonable doubt to Walter D. Valentine, the bucket-shop broker who was lately convicted before Recorder Goff of the larceny of $3, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The certificate was asked mainly on the ground that Recorder Goff had shown bias in the case by having had Valentine before him as a witness in the Lexow investigation, where Mr. Goff called Valentine some hard names.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Mayor yesterday appointed Thomas Hastings of 27 West 46th Street School Inspector of the Sixteenth District.

—The suit of Camille D'Arville against Oscar Hammerstein was settled yesterday, the plaintiff receiving a check for the amount of her claim, which was $1,000.

—Dr. Henry Rosner of 327 East Fiftieth Street, who was taken from Isabella Home to Bellevue, was removed yesterday to the Manhattan State Hospital, for permanent treatment, having been declared insane.

—The Dock Board yesterday received an application from the Panama Railroad Company for a long lease of a pier at the foot of West Tenth Street or West Fourth Street. It was placed on file.

—Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of its Executive Committee, is suffering from a cold and will, March 1, seek relief and rest in a trip to Georgia and other Southern States.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Martin Brummerhop, the juror who on Friday asked Frank Herwig, a lawyer, for $25, while serving in a case before Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court.

—Jones C. Talfiero, or Thomas H. Stout, who was brought to this city from Cincinnati to answer for forgeries alleged to have been committed on the Holland Trust Company, was sent to the Tombs yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail.

—Ten Jersey prize cows brought on the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts were yesterday sent to the Quarantine Station at Garfield, N. J., to spend the required period of ninety days. The cows are consigned to J. E. Roberts of Greensburg, Ind.

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FRANK THOMSON ELECTED.

President of Branch Lines of the Pennsylvania Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the Western allies of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met here today. The meetings were held for the purpose of electing a President to succeed the late George B. Roberts, the head of both corporations. In each instance President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad was the unanimous choice.

The vacancy in the board of the Pennsylvania Company by reason of Mr. Roberts's death was filled by the election of C. Stuart Patterson, and the vacancy in the other board by the election of N. Parker Shortridge. Messrs. Patterson and Shortridge are Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The branch lines of which Mr. Roberts was President will shortly elect Mr. Thomson as his successor.

Pacific Road Foreclosures.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—United States Circuit Judge Sanborn yesterday in Chambers, at St. Louis, at the request of Attorney General Harmon, entered orders authorizing the Government to foreclose its liens upon the Kansas Pacific, extending from Kansas City to Denver, and known as a branch of the Union Pacific; also the Kansas Central, from Leavenworth, Kan., to Miltonvale, Kan., 163 miles. Hiram P. Dillon of Kansas was appointed master to conduct the sale. The court's orders were sent by special messenger at once to Topeka to be recorded. The Kansas Central went into the hands of a receiver in 1893, and the Union Pacific holds $3,000,000 of its stock and bonds.

Reduction of Corn Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—A sweeping reduction in rates on corn was made yesterday to Southeastern seaboard points by St. Louis railroads. Last week the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad announced a reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds from Memphis to interior southeast points, and 4 cents to southeastern coast points. The St. Louis roads have followed suit, and the rate from this city to the territory named on corn in carload lots is reduced from 28 to 24 cents to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and other seaboard coast points, and 23 cents to interior points in the same territory. From Ohio River to coast points the rate is 19 cents, and from Memphis 15 cents.

A Denial by Mr. Morgan.

"Absolutely without foundation; it's the first intimation I have of it," said J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday, of a story telegraphed from Chicago that he and Charles T. Yerkes were planning a deal to consolidate Chicago street railways, and that Mr. Yerkes had placed a ten-million-dollar consolidated bond issue on the property of the West Chicago Street Railway Company through the aid of Mr. Morgan.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

REV. DR. MEYER'S MISSION

HE BRINGS MONEY FOR THE MOODY TESTIMONIAL.

He Will Also Lecture Here and in Boston—A Chapel to be Built for Mr. Moody in Northfield.

Among those who arrived on the White Star steamer Majestic yesterday was the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London. Dr. Meyer is a Congregationalist, and occupies the pulpit made famous by the distinguished English clergyman, Newman Hall. He is one of the leading spirits in what are known as the Lake conferences, which are held annually in the town of Keswick, Westmoreland, England.

These conferences were started for the purpose of enabling clergymen to discuss systematically matters pertaining to the spiritual life, and it is said that over 1,200 ministers take part in them, from every part of the United Kingdom. It is claimed that the effects of these conferences are far reaching, and that while at Keswick the ministers not only exchange views on religious matters, but formulate plans for the future, which are of especial concern to the evangelical world. The important part taken by Dr. Meyer in these conferences gained for him a world-wide reputation, and the religious bodies of this country have been for some time past anxiously awaiting his coming.

It has been arranged that Dr. Meyer will participate in the Boston meetings which are being held by Mr. Moody during the remainder of this week. On Monday next he will deliver the first of a series of ten lectures in Carnegie Hall, at 3 P. M., on "The Deepening of Spiritual Life." He will also lecture in the evening at 8 o'clock. On Tuesday he will speak in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 2, and on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday he will lecture at 10:30 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. Tickets for these meetings can be obtained from W. R. Moody at Carnegie Hall.

Dr. Meyer has visited the United States on previous occasions, and he is well known among the active workers in the various religious bodies. He is in the foremost rank of pulpit orators. He cherishes the hope that a spirit may be infused into the religious life of this country which will lead to the holding of annual conferences here similar to those held at Keswick. He was greeted at the pier by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon and the Rev. Dr. Beckley, and took a train for Boston during the evening.

Dr. Meyer's visit to the United States is invested with an additional interest for the reason that he is the bearer of the money subscribed in England as a testimonial to Evangelist Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody has preached in almost every city in Great Britain, and he has hosts of friends all over the United Kingdom. The amount collected in England is said to be in excess of $10,000, and among the donors are members of Parliament and of the nobility. The Earl of Shaftesbury has been very active in promoting the testimonial.

This testimonial is to take the form of a chapel, to be built at Mount Hermon, near Northfield, Mass., as a birthday gift to Mr. Moody, who is sixty years old to-day. All the money requisite has been subscribed, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Moody's home is at Northfield, and the big schools there for men and women were established by his efforts. He had long desired that a properly appointed house for divine service be erected, and had spoken of it frequently. About three months ago, when some of his friends suggested some sort of a celebration of his birthday, he said nothing would please him better than the establishment of a chapel in connection with the Northfield schools. Plans were drawn, and it was found that about $25,000 would be required to carry them out. A proposition was made that half the money should be raised here and half in England.

The English end of the work was placed in the hands of the Rev. Prebend Webbpeebloe the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Sir George Williams, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Overtown, and others, while a committee that included H. B. Stillman, D. W. Williams, and Morris K. Jesup of this city, and Elisha S. Converse, Henry E. Cobb, H. M. Moore, and Henry E. Proctor of Boston took charge of the local division.

Yesterday Mr. Williams received a telegram from Dr. Moore which said that $15,000 had been subscribed, and a provisional donation of $5,000 additional to build an auditorium for the use of the Summer conferences had been offered. The money will be presented to Mr. Moody, that he may have the gratification of devoting it to the same good end to which he has devoted so many years of his life.

The plans for the new chapel show a modest structure of brick and stone, with a seating capacity for 1,000. It is expected that it will be ready for service within four months.

FELLOWS MEMORIAL MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted by Lawyers and Judges Yesterday—Prominent Men Make Speeches.

A meeting of members of the bar was held in the Room of the Supreme Court, in the Criminal Court Building, yesterday afternoon in memory of John R. Fellows. The courtroom was crowded with lawyers and friends of Col. Fellows. Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court presided, and seated on the bench or within the railing were Chief Justice Van Brunt, Justice Giegerich, Justice Lawrence, Justice Gildersleeve, Recorder Goff, Postmaster Dayton, Judge Martin T. McMahon, Judge Newburger, Justice Fursman, ex-Judge Allison, District Attorney Olcott, and the District Attorney's office staff, Col. William L. Brown, Col. Andrew A. H. Dawson, Ashbel P. Fitch, the Rev. E. F. Slattery, and ex-District Attorney A. Oakey Hall.

Judge James Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions made the first address. He said that John R. Fellows had been a familiar figure in criminal courts for twenty-five years, and as a public prosecutor never had a superior. "Col. Fellows may have had an enemy," said Judge Fitzgerald, "but he could not cherish enmity."

De Lancey Nicoll presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Among other things, they said:

"While vigorous in his efforts to punish guilt, he was industrious to protect the innocent. He never pursued any one from malice or hatred. He never refrained from prosecuting any one, however powerful, from fear.

"To his adversaries he was courteous and generous always, and such was his charity that he found it hard to cherish ill will even against his enemies.

"He hated hypocrisy and despised pretence and cant. He loved the city of his adoption, and was ever grateful for the honors which its citizens showered upon him. The people of New York owe honor to his memory. The bar mourns for a noble, able, and genial associate, and tenders its sympathy to his bereaved family."

Addresses were also made by W. Bourke Cockran, Edward Lauterbach, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and Justice Smyth.

Secretary Carlisle Down Town.

Secretary Carlisle paid social visits yesterday to Assistant Treasurer Jordan and to Collector Kilbreth. He also went to the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and had a talk with Mr. Hoadly. The subject was guessed to be Union Pacific Railway affairs, as Mr. Hoadly is counsel for the Government in this matter. Of Mr. Carlisle's visit Mr. Hoadly said: "Secretary Carlisle called on me in regard to some public business to which I am related in a professional capacity. Attorney General Harmon was not with him, as he is in Washington."

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Delightful Designs
now below factory prices.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

A Heavy Track, and But One of the Favorites Won.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Cloudy weather, with intermittent rain during the afternoon, failed to keep down the attendance at the race course, 3,000 people being present. The track was still heavy, and only one favorite won.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Ondague, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 2, won by a length; Springtime, 105, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Bob Clampett, 105, (Scherrer,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Sir Fred, Gunwad, F. M. B., Davezac, and Sister Ione also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Dawn, 90 pounds, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Jack Hayes, 96, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Mauritius, 88, (Combs,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Kruna, Snag, Break o' Day, Newhouse, and Hondu also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Connie Lee, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 12 to 1, won by a length; Graefin, 89, (Dorsey,) 11 to 5, second; Prima, 102, Garner, 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Candy, Seibach, Harry B., Tempesta, Princess Maud, and King Boleyn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Tragedy, 105 pounds, (Garner,) 11 to 5, won by a neck; Martin, 104, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, second by four lengths; Al Miles, 97, (Dorsey,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Prytania, Robert Latta, Mollie B., Plutus, Lay On, and Eau Claire also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Laura Davis, 99 pounds, (Songer,) 30 to 1, won by six lengths; Panini, 102, (Campbell,) 30 to 1, second by half a length; Galley West, 105, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. Favorita, Atalanta, Play or Pay, Sligo, Little Matt, Renaud, Dr. France, Carl Holland, and The Texas Belle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hailstone, 105 pounds, (Morse,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Sir John, 105, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Pisa, 101, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:32¾. Trixie, Linnette, Proverb, Springal, Limber Jim, and Carver also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

INGLESIDE, Cal., Feb. 4.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Harold Lindsay, 109 pounds, (Barringer,) 7 to 1, won by five lengths; Tulare, 104, (Slaughter,) 20 to 1, second by two lengths; Jezebel, 102, (Thompson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. Comment, Jack o' Lantern, Atticus, Claudia T., and Helois also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Lou Lou R., 117 pounds, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, won by six lengths; Mercutio, 127, (Bozeman,) 40 to 1, second by half a length; Sugar Foot, 119, (Slaughter,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Jim Blackburn, Emelia S., Lady Looram, Defender, Fortunate, Torpedo, and Roy Carruthers also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Mobalaska, 99 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 11 to 5, won by three lengths; Boreas, 107, Hennessy, 75 to 1, second by a length; Judge Denny, 104, (Jones,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:31½. Navy Blue, Palmerston, Joan, Zoolein, and Hazard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Lucky Dog, 110 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Salvable, 110, (T. Sloan,) even, second by seven lengths; Wyoming, 105, (Slaughter,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Fly and Salisbury I. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Morte Fonse, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won by a head; Frank K., 108, (Doggett,) 13 to 5, second by a head; Babe Murphy, 102, (McHugh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:32. King William, Ricardo, San Marco, Fortuna, and Major Cook also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. Summertime, 103 pounds, (Jones,) even, won by four lengths; George Palmer, 91, (Thompson,) 5 to 2, second by eight lengths; Applause, 102, (H. Martin,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:45½. Soniro and Fred Gardner also ran.

NO POOLSELLING IN ALABAMA.

The Rooms Close on the Passage of a Prohibitory Bill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—The Anti-Poolselling bill, which absolutely prohibits the sale of pools on horse races of any kind, passed the Alabama House to-day by a vote of 82 to 5.

All poolrooms shut up shop forthwith. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, and will receive the Governor's signature and become a law.

The anti-pool movement was started by Birmingham preachers after the races here last Spring, when the people went wild over them, and $60,000 left the town in two weeks. The horsemen had a strong lobby, but the preachers were too influential for them.

Sale of Trotters in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—There was another good attendance at the sale of trotters here to-day, and the sixty-three head that were sold brought $7,759, an average of $123. These brought the best prices:

Redalia, bay mare, seven years old, by Red Wilkes, dam Ethel, by Commodore Belmont, B. B. Kenney, Lexington, $620; Flight, bay mare, ten, by Barret Wilkes, dam Lamberetta, by Daniel Lambert, A. T. Harbison, Lexington, $535; Foxhound, 2:26¾, bay gelding, by Alfred G., dam by Hinder Wilkes, W. G. Swearengen, Paris, $390; Lilly Moreland, 2:26¾, bay mare, nine, by Red Wilkes, dam Neva, by Squire Talmage, W. J. Brady, Lexington, $340; Dunbar, 2:22½, brown gelding, by Ethan Wilkes, dam by Indianapolis, W. J. Young, Lexington, $820; Red Haw, bay gelding, five, by Red Wilkes, dam by Haw Patch, Curry & Holden, Marietta, Ohio, $305.

To Permit Sparring Exhibitions.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—A measure, backed by Howie Hodgkins and other well-known sports, calculated to rehabilitate sparring exhibitions in Boston, made its appearance in the House to-day, where a bill was introduced by Mr. McManus of Boston, amending the act of 1896, relative to sparring exhibitions, by inserting in the law the following proviso: "Provided, however, that sparring exhibitions, with gloves of not less than six ounces each in weight, may be held by domestic incorporated athletic clubs or associations in arenas or rings, with padded floors and postless or padded supports, and, further, that each contestant must be examined by at least two reputable physicians at least six hours before beginning a contest, and must be pronounced in good physical condition."

Mr. Gould Silent About His Dog.

Information concerning the protest against the pointer, Furlough Mike, in Class 57, for dogs of fifty-five pounds or over, exhibited at the show of the New England Kennel Club in Boston, on Wednesday, was not forthcoming at the office of the dog's owner, George J. Gould, yesterday. Mr. Gould said he wished to be excused from saying anything. The protest against Furlough Mike was lodged by C. M. Bryant of Boston, owner of the pointer Duke, after the judges had decided to award first prize to Mr. Gould's dog.

Interscholastic Chess Games.

In the interscholastic chess tournament yesterday, at De La Salle Institute, McLean of Cutler beat Lebaire of Columbia; Engels, Columbia, beat Poor, Cutler; Stokes, De La Salle, beat Christensen, Harvard School; Hunt, De La Salle, beat Frankel, Harvard; Heimann, Sachs's, beat Von Taube, Condon School, and Falk, Sachs's School, beat Briggs, Condon. Columbia leads, having won 8 and lost 4 games. Harvard, Sachs's, and De La Salle are tied for second place with a score of 7 won and 5 lost. Cutler and Condon each have won 4 and lost 8.

To Box at Star Athletic Club.

At the boxing tournament of the Star Athletic Club, Ninth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to-morrow night, the following bouts will be decided: "Jem" Johnston of England, versus "Jack" Keefe of this city, six rounds; "Tom" Carr of Long Island City versus "Jim" Duffy of New York, ten rounds, at 130 pounds; "Pat" Cronin of this city versus "Pete" Reilly, ten rounds, at 158 pounds.

Kentucky Stakes Next Spring.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—The four stakes of the Kentucky Association, to be run here this Spring, have been filled as follows: The Pepper, for two-year-old fillies, 33 entries; the Melbourne, for two-year-olds, 30; the L. G. Straus, for three-year-olds and upward, 16; the Phoenix, for three-year-olds, 13.

NO PRIZE FIGHTS IN WYOMING.

A Bill Which Would Have Authorized Them Killed.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 4.—A bill to authorize and encourage athletic sports was introduced in the Wyoming Legislature several days ago, passed smoothly through first and second readings, and was indorsed by all committees. A more thorough examination of the measure was given, when it came up to-day for final passage, and it was discovered that it legalized prize-fighting in Wyoming. The bill was promptly killed by a vote of 30 to 5.

The originators of the bill claim that the Governor would have signed the act had it passed the Legislature, and they were so sure of its passage that they had been negotiating with Corbett to have the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at this place.

CYCLE EXHIBITORS ARRIVING.

They Are Coming from All Sections for the Big Show.

The arrival of exhibitors has created fresh interest in the Eastern National Cycle Show, which opens in the Grand Central Palace to-morrow evening. The opinion of some of the exhibitors who visited the palace yesterday was that as a place for exhibitional purposes, especially for the display of bicycles, the palace cannot be improved upon.

Some features not seen at the Chicago show will lend additional interest to the Eastern exhibit, and it is likely that the attendance of bicycle agents will be very large. It is believed that fully 5,000 men who deal in wheels will visit the exhibition. The big men of the trade will all be present, especially on Wednesday, when the annual meeting of the Cycle Board of Trade occurs. This event will be attended by such well-known manufacturers as R. Philip Gormully and C. W. Dickerson of Chicago, R. Lindsay Coleman, A. G. Spalding, Joseph McKee, William F. Wilson, and W. J. Bruff of this city; Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston, A. L. Garford of Elyria, Ohio; C. F. Smith of Indianapolis, H. A. Lozier of Cleveland, Col. Benjamin Lovell of Boston, and Joseph L. Yost of Toledo.

Curling Games in Brooklyn.

The Caledonians and Thistles played their annual curling match game last night at Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, for four gold medals, given by Mark Swift, manager of the rink. The match resulted as follows:

RINK 1.

THISTLE, N. Y.	CALEDONIAN, N.Y.
W. Anderson,	R. Archibald,
C. McKenzie,	N. Hamilton,
A. Dickson,	John McQupeen,
A. Fraser, (skip)..17	John Walker, skip)..14

RINK 2.

Alex. Mackay,	William Taylor,
Thomas Watson,	John Johnston,
J. P. Muir,	John Templeton,
John Gray, (skip)..16	D. McKe'm'n,(skip),12

RINK 3.

R. Chalmers,	W. Archibald,
R. Goode,	H. Archibald,
R. Loudon,	F. Archibald,
R. Lauder, (skip)..14	D. Foulis, (skip)..15
Total 47	Total 41

The Thistles won the match by 6 shots and John Gray's rink won the medals. W. Manwell, umpire.

New Yorks Win at Hockey.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team played a game with the South Orange Field Club last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street. The New York men were in the better form, and kept the puck in the enemy's territory most of the time. The score was 8 to 1 in favor of the New Yorks. The line-up was:

South Orange.	Position.	New York.
Conway,		D. Cameron,
Allen,		A. Fry,
G. Miles,	Forwards	J. Fenwick,
Watkins,		D. Bogert,
R. Miles, Jr.	Cover Point.	J. C. Castles.
Gruelle.	Point.	Irving Lynch.
Jennings.	Goal.	G. B. Macrae.

The only goal made for Orange was shot by G. Miles.

Audubons Lose at Basket Ball.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club basket ball team played a game with the Audubons in the Knickerbocker's gymnasium last night. It was a close game from the start, the goals coming to each side almost in rotation. Toward the close, however, the Knickerbockers had a little the best of it, and won by a score of 11 to 8. The men played the following positions:

Knickerbocker.	Position.	Audubon.
J. Kenney	Left Forward	Fickie.
Keawn	Right Forward	Miller.
Reuss	Centre	Cook.
B. Kimmelstiel	Left Defense	Curtis.
Carbonnelle	Right Defense	Coles.

Referee—W. H. Reed, Jr.

Louisville Baseball Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—Letters have been mailed this week to all the members of the Louisville Baseball Club, instructing them to report at Louisville March 22. The players at once will proceed to French Lick Springs and spend a week getting the effect of the mineral waters. There will be light practice and much walking and running, but no team work. The following Monday active team work will be begun on the home grounds.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUNING, ELISE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Margaret Sollbusch, John Sollbusch, Fritz Sollbusch, Anna Assel, and Adelheid Bescher, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry Middendorf of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fourteenth day of May, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ELISE BRUNING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you are and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

[L. S.]

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WAYLAND E. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Executors, 2,293 Third Avenue, New York City. ja29-1aw6wF

DU BERCEAU, EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1897. Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-1aw6mF

DU BERCEAU, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-1aw6mF

FROST, MARIA L. or LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. FROST, also known as Louise Frost, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1897. CHARLES G. MOORE, Administrator. KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York. ja22-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September,

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Public Rehearsal—2:00 P. M.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gebildete Menschen—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mefistofele—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1897.

PERPETUATING THE CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Mr. SETH LOW, in a letter to The Evening Post, gives his reasons for assenting to the form of Municipal Assembly provided for in the Greater New York charter, though he does not believe in it, and his standing as an authority upon city government makes it worth while to consider them. Looking at the experience of several cities, some of which have assemblies of one chamber and some of two, he has concluded that "the form of the city Legislature is a matter of comparative unimportance, so long as its membership shall be nominated by party machinery as at present constituted, and so long as the political habits of our people make a nomination by the party convention of the majority so generally equivalent to an election." Then he says there has been such an awakening of interest in municipal questions that "when for the first time we are to have separate city elections," it will not be a false step to "appeal to the civic interest as well as to the civic pride of every citizen of the Greater New York to secure, if possible, even out of existing conditions, a Municipal Assembly for the great city that shall prove worthy of the great trust."

There are certain things clearly implied here which are not plainly stated. One is that it is the party division in city elections and a partisan control in city government that makes our present municipal assemblies so unsatisfactory, and that so long as such a division and such a control continues it will not make much difference whether they consist of one chamber or two. It is also implied that the desirable thing is to get rid of this mingling of politics with municipal administration. Now, it is our own contention that party politics is what has made our city government so much of a failure, and therefore we maintain that the charter should be framed with a view to getting rid of it so far as possible, and that the "form of city Legislature" best calculated to accomplish that should be presented. With the same premises, Mr. Low seems to reach the conclusion that we may as well shape our legislative body to the conditions we wish to get rid of, and thereby make it serve the purpose of perpetuating them, and the failure of which they are the cause.

The sole object of the separate city elections which we are to have for the first time is to enable us to vote for municipal officers free from the stress of party issues to be settled in the same contest, and to appeal with effect to "civic interest" and "civic pride" for the choice of men who will be "worthy of the great trust," for the reason that they do not owe their nomination to "party machinery" or their support to those who favor worthy men of one party only. We would have a form of Municipal Assembly and a manner of choosing it which would give this appeal most effect and afford the best chance of getting the advantage intended by the separation of elections. Mr. Low seems disposed to use the same opportunity as an excuse for continuing a system which must inevitably keep up the party division and the rule of a partisan majority which are the source of all our civic woes.

In other words, we would have the charter adapted to a non-partisan government as the most effective means of promoting it, while Mr. Low would adapt it to a partisan government and make it, the means of perpetuating the evils which he confesses are at the bottom of our municipal failures. We would remove the obstacles out of the way, while he is willing to leave them in the way and try to surmount them, though he admits that they have been insuperable heretofore. Certainly the Commissioner has no hope that, in having members of the Assembly nominated in the present Assembly districts, with their existing party machinery in full operation, and with "a nomination so generally equivalent to an election," he is going to get any non-partisanship or any high character of citizenship. He must admit that with larger constituencies and with the election of a body of moderate membership and undivided responsibility in view, the chances will be very much better for a Municipal Assembly that shall be "worthy of the great trust." The scheme which he defends is devised for the very purpose of perpetuating party government in the city, and it will serve that purpose, which means that it will defeat good government.

Now, there are people who, like Gen. TRACY, believe that party government in the city, if not a good thing in itself, is unavoidable and must be provided for, with safeguards against its abuses. There are others who proclaim it not only a necessary thing, but a good thing in itself, and who deride those who advocate a non-partisan administration, such as that of the present Street Cleaning Department and Park and Health Boards, for instance. They say that party division in matters of National policy being desirable, it is desirable to have the same division in matters of municipal management for the sake of continuous and cohesive organization and a general party responsibility. This argument, of course, comes from those who sneer at all reform methods and purposes, but it may have force with the unthinking.

Men who differ in opinion about the tariff policy of the country, or the financial system, or our relations with foreign powers, do not, if they are intelligent and honest, differ about the desirability of having our streets well paved, cleaned, and lighted, our parks well kept and properly embellished, our water front well provided with convenient docks, our water supply properly cared for, the public health duly guarded, and popular education adequately provided for. These are matters that are subject to municipal administration, or what we call "city government"; and if the citizens who desire to have them managed well, honestly, and economically will unite, they can easily place them in charge of men who will have no other purpose. If they divide because there are National issues about which they differ, join their divided forces with the divided forces of those who do not care about good city government, and array themselves against each other upon principles that have nothing to do with the duties of their municipal officers, why of course we shall have the same old scramble, the same kind of men to "represent the people," and the same melancholy failure of self-government in cities. Of all men in this community SETH LOW ought to appreciate this most keenly.

"THE SENSE OF THE SENATE."

It is a queer medley of propositions that Senator CHANDLER of New Hampshire wishes to have declared as "the sense of the Senate." It would be much more logical to present them as proof of the Senate's want of sense.

First, "The United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard." If "permanently" means until judgment day, it is surplusage. Neither the Senate nor any other body can tell what the United States ought to do a thousand years from now. But if we are to have a "standard" for our currency at all, it must be in the ordinary sense of the word "permanent." That is to say, any one who buys or sells, borrows or lends, must know what the money he is using will be. Doubt on that point has been at the root of all our troubles.

Then there are a lot of propositions hooked together. One is that "the efforts of the Government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money." "Efforts" will accomplish nothing in this direction. There can be but one standard. At present it is gold. If silver is ever to be used, it can only be by making it equal in value to gold, and then the gold will still be the standard. If the United States could agree to coin silver without limit and to redeem it in gold on demand, we should have the two metals in use, but only gold would be the standard.

But, says Mr. CHANDLER, silver can be used as a "standard" money "under a system of bimetallism to be established through international agreement." All the nations of the earth cannot make silver a standard money, as gold is now, unless they agree to redeem the silver at a fixed ratio in gold. Making silver a legal tender at a fixed ratio would not do it. That would only enable silver to pay debts existing at the time the measure was adopted—which is an insignificant function. Standard money must be such as people will take without compulsion for goods and services as well as debts, as gold is now taken everywhere.

Still more foolish is Mr. CHANDLER'S notion that silver can be used as a standard money through "such safeguards of legislation as will insure the parity in value of the two metals at a fixed ratio." There is only one "safeguard of legislation" that can do that, which is the one we have referred to—redemption of silver in gold on demand, which Mr. CHANDLER has no idea of proposing. If this were really done, we should have no greater "volume of metallic money" than we have now, and could not have except as the mines yield it. Nor should we have "immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange." Exchange may be made more fluctuating by disturbing legislation, but laws cannot regulate it. It depends always solely on the relative demand for money in different places, and that is determined by the course of trade and the state of credit. Mr. CHANDLER'S resolutions are ill-timed and silly. They have been referred to the Finance Committee. They should be allowed to go their way to dusty death in the committee's pigeonholes.

LOW POLITICS IN HIGH PLACES.

FORAKER and SHERMAN are the controlling factors in the Ohio situation. The President-elect and HANNA are subordinate to them.

It is an interesting situation. Mr. MCKINLEY wanted Senator SHERMAN at his right hand in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. But he desired that MARK HANNA should be appointed to Mr. SHERMAN'S seat in the Senate. It was desirable that one of the Senators from his own State should be his friend. He foresaw that FORAKER would object to this. FORAKER objects to everything. So a most plausible "deal" was arranged, it is said, by the terms of which FORAKER was to allow Gov. BUSHNELL to appoint HANNA in return for the appointment of his friend Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER to a place in the Cabinet. And it looked as if there was going to be peace in Ohio.

There is no peace. FORAKER is defiant. Gov. BUSHNELL will do as he says, not as the President-elect says. HANNA will not withdraw. It is a dead-lock that apparently will remain unbroken until the pieces are moved. Then several things may happen.

Mr. MCKINLEY may come up to FORAKER'S price, and then HANNA will be appointed. If he declines to placate him, Gov. BUSHNELL may appoint some man whom FORAKER can control; he may appoint Lieut. Gov. JONES, or he may resign the Governorship so that JONES can appoint him. These are the elements of FORAKER'S control.

But JOHN SHERMAN really dominates the situation. He may give up the Cabinet place and stay in the Senate himself.

That would appear to be a happy ending of the fight—except for FORAKER and BUSHNELL. The new Administration would then have a friend in the Senate from its own State, it would at once invite its strong and trusted adviser, Mr. HANNA, into the Cabinet, and it would easily find for the office of Secretary of State a better equipped and more fit man than Senator SHERMAN.

It is not exactly a pretty quarrel as it stands. It is in fact a pretty ugly and disgusting exhibition of low politics in high places.

"COMPLETE SEPARATION FROM POPULISM."

We like very much Senator HILL'S February Forum article on "The Future of the Democratic Organization." Stripped of everything that is subordinate and accessory, the whole point of its teaching is "complete separation from Populism" and the reaffirmation of the ancient faith of the party. THE TIMES has continually pointed out this road as the only way to salvation. If the Democratic Party cannot travel that road it dies.

A party that has lived a hundred years, outlasting many others that have at various times contended with it, that has a body of living principles applicable "to every stage of our National life," principles to which it has always adhered save only in those years of madness, 1860 and 1896, when selfish sectionalism substituted for them slavery and silver, respectively, need not die. It has an audible call to live, to combat the policies and the practices of the Republican Party, which the people will never endure for any considerable number of consecutive years. It has abundant vital force in the millions of voters who believe in its creed and support it save when heresies or bad leadership drive them away. It will live to bury all its present foes if it is not killed by those who were once its friends.

It cannot be too often repeated that "complete separation from Populism" is the first thing. At Chicago, says Senator HILL, "passion, prejudice, selfishness, sectionalism, and emotionalism seemed to rule the hour." That rule must be smashed if it is still anywhere paramount. Here and there, in New York, in Massachusetts, and in Kentucky, for instance, it has been smashed. The "regular" Democratic organizations have returned to their senses. Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska, and a score of other States have as yet given no sign; while the reactionary behavior at Washington of some Senators, formerly Democratic, indicates that the communities they represent, if they faithfully represent them, will not return to the Democratic faith and observance for about one thousand years.

Senator HILL recognizes the fact that "the Indianapolis movement was far more formidable and important than the aggregate vote for PALMER and BUCKNER would indicate." But he is of the opinion that while MCKINLEY received a large support from "the gold element who refused to fire in the air," "it is evident that a still larger support was received from Democrats who sympathized with the Indianapolis movement until its convention unexpectedly favored the policy of gold monometallism—antagonizing the policy of bimetallism, even though secured through international agreement—and those who actively or passively supported the Republican ticket." It is preposterous to assert that the number of Democrats who voted for MCKINLEY because they could not accept the Indianapolis gold plank was "still larger" than the number who from the beginning intended to vote for him anyway. And if in the month of September, when the Chicago madness had had its full effect on the country, the Indianapolis Convention had paltered with that moonshine phantasy, international bimetallism, as the Saratoga Convention paltered with it in June, its platform and its candidates would have made no moral impression upon the voting body.

But those matters are already of the record, and Senator HILL may be indulged in the personal luxury of viewing them from the peculiar position he occupied during the canvass. That does not, and nothing can, impair the value of the advice he gives to the Democratic Party, to shake itself free of Populism and get back upon the old ground.

CUBAN AUTONOMY.

It does not clearly appear what the reforms for Cuba that were promulgated yesterday by the Queen Regent of Spain were intended to effect. It is conceivable that they were meant either to bring the war to an end by placating the insurgents or to prevent other powers from taking part in it by a proposition which should take away the support that the insurgents had in the sympathy of mankind.

But for these purposes the actual project of reform seems futile. It was prepared, as it had to be, under the stringent limitations laid down by the Cortes, though it has transcended these in one or two items to which, before the decrees can take effect, the assent of the Cortes must be obtained.

The plan promises, so far as can be made out from the outline of its provisions forwarded by cable, a considerably increased share to the Cubans in the government of Cuba. The Provincial Council is to consist either of natives or of Spaniards who have resided in Cuba for two years, and a majority of its members—twenty-one out of thirty-five—are to be elected by popular vote, the suffrage being apparently the same by which the Cuban delegates to the Cortes are now chosen. There is no reason to doubt that the assembly will be fairly representative. In that respect it will differ from the present Council of Administration, the members of which are appointed by the Crown, and it can scarcely fail to act, in the manner in which the existing Council neither has acted nor has been expected to act, as a check upon the Viceroy. The local authorities are also to be more representative of the population than they have been heretofore, although, to guard against excessive independence on their part, they are still to be under the control of official creatures of the Governor General. But an appeal lies from the Viceroy to the Cuban Council of Administration, which in turn is liable to be overruled at Madrid. Its powers, however, are considerable. It has the right to frame the insular budget, subject to the approval of the authorities at Madrid and to the condition that the Cuban tariff shall continue to give preferential duties, the minimum of difference being seemingly 40 per cent., to imports from old Spain.

This last clause would of itself indicate that the Spaniards have not abandoned the seventeenth century notion of a colony as a settlement which, in BURKE'S words, is not only to be bound to the mother country by laws of trade, but to be additionally burdened with taxation. In fact, the spectacle of Cuba as a really self-governing country, like Canada, having a connection with the mother country that is mainly sentimental would be so repulsive to the Spanish mind that it would almost as soon see Cuba actually independent. If Cuba is not to be a feeder of Spain, bound to take Spanish goods whether or not she prefers them, and bound to supply livings and in many cases fortunes for such Spaniards as may be quartered upon her, what, they will ask, is the use of Cuba at all?

On paper the scheme for the government of Cuba is not very unlike the scheme of the government of Canada, excepting the prohibition to subject Spanish goods to open competition in the Cuban markets. Canada has a Viceroy, except that he is a mere figurehead and is not sent to Canada to make himself rich. The power to nullify the legislation of Ottawa is in theory reserved for Westminster, though the exercise of it, in a case in which the Canadian mind was made up, would be almost revolutionary. It is chiefly in the spirit of the administration that the difference lies. We may be sure that CANOVAS and CASTELLANOS would not have drawn, and that if they had drawn the Cortes would not accept, any project that promised to intrust the government of Cuba to the Cubans as the government of Canada is intrusted to the Canadians. The Cubans will read the propositions of the government in the light of this certainty, and they will not be moved from the conviction, founded on long and bitter experience, that real Cuban self-government is not to be had except through the success of the Cuban arms.

If the notorious POWELL CLAYTON is to be sent to Mexico as Minister, it will be an insult to our sister republic and a disgrace to the United States.

Senators LEXOW and KRUM, with Senator CANTOR, are a sub-committee to take the "starch" out of the civil service, as recommended by Gov. BLACK. They do not find it so easy as they had thought it would be. One reason is that the stiffening was put into the service by the Constitution through the courts. It is not soluble stiffening, like starch, either; it is the honesty and common sense of the people of the State, and until the people have ceased to demand those qualities in the civil service and have changed their Constitution the change wished by the Lexows and Krums, and apparently by the Blacks, cannot readily be made. It was tried in the case of the office of the District Attorney of New York in the Reinhard bill. Mr. OLCOTT is now said to doubt if that bill is Constitutional. We have had no doubt on that point from the first. The Constitution requires that appointments shall be made for merit and fitness and for nothing else. This bill was meant to give a chance to make appointments for politics. The Constitution requires competitive examinations where practicable. This bill was intended to destroy competition. Doubtless LEXOW and KRUM and a pair of like worthies from the Assembly will try to concoct another scheme, but while the Constitution remains what it is they are not likely to succeed.

There have been no indications thus far of any intention of amending the ballot law at the present session of the Legislature, and probably any effort to have it amended in the right direction would be futile. But Senators PAVEY of this city and BRUSH of Brooklyn have set on foot another reform of great importance, that of so regulating primary elections as to enable every citizen who desires to do so to register himself as belonging to one political party or another and to protect him in the right to vote in the primaries of that party. The present law for regulating primaries has proved of practically no effect. It leaves the right of any citizen to vote in a primary to the mercy of those in control of an "organization," and if he gets a chance to vote, he has no assurance that his vote will be counted. It is a regulation that fails to regulate and affords no protection against those who run the "machine."

It is announced that Mr. MCKINLEY will retain Mr. HESING as Postmaster at Chicago. That is a good thing to do, because Mr. HESING has the reputation of being a competent and satisfactory Postmaster, and it is the more creditable because, as a sound-money Democrat, he is sincerely opposed to distinctly Republican notions in National politics. His retention is, in a certain degree, an evidence that the President-elect does not intend to consider partisan opinions in making his appointments. The more completely he carries out that purpose the nearer he will come to doing his Constitutional duty as President. We sincerely trust that before making, or allowing to be made, the usual sweep in the fourth-class Post Offices he will try to devise some practicable method of applying this principle to what is almost the sole remaining stronghold of the partisan spoils system in the Federal service.

Senator CULLOM of Illinois shows a "truly rural" spirit as to the arbitration treaty. "Well," he says, in his artless fashion, "if Great Britain does not like the amendments they must be pretty good. I am for them." This might be a shrewd policy in war, but the treaty is intended to prevent war. And even in quarreling it is not safe to be guided solely by the desire to oppose what your enemy says he wishes. He may deceive you. In this case the amendments happen to be practically what Great Britain tried to get and was persuaded to give up. Should this fact penetrate Mr. CULLOM'S brain, he would probably say: "Then the amendments must be pretty bad. I am against them." As we have already pointed out, the amendments do not really destroy the effect of the treaty, but a Senator of the United States, and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, should consider them on their merits and not in this shallow manner. Mr. MCKINLEY did wisely in not taking Mr. CULLOM into his Cabinet.

The recent by-elections in Great Britain indicate that the tide is running strongly against the party in power. There has been a succession of Liberal gains, of which the latest is the most surprising. This is the election for the Walthamstow division of Essex, in which the Liberal candidate has carried by some 300 a district which at the general election went Conservative by over 2,000. It is not very safe to speculate upon the causes of this manifest change. But it does not seem very hazardous to say that one of them is Lord SALISBURY'S treatment of the Eastern question. The Liberal Unionists are among the Englishmen who have been most sincerely shocked by the Armenian atrocities. The lightness and flippancy with which Lord SALISBURY treated the subject, until he was actually bullied by public opinion into action, can hardly have failed to disgust and repel such voters. The by-elections must be in large part the registries of their protests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is called a "hygienic house" has just been built by a Dutch physician, and illustrates rather forcibly the possibility of preventive measures being worse to undergo than several maladies. The walls of this extremely modern and scientific dwelling are made of parallel plates of ground glass several inches apart, with a concentrated solution of alum or salts of soda between them. These plates are fixed in metal frames, by which they are built together. The roof is not translucent, and is made of materials which are impervious to heat, thus keeping out the sunshine and holding in the warmth of the rooms. The house is entered by an underground door, to which a stair leads. The air also enters underground, and passes through a microbe filter of cotton wool and glycerine. It circulates through the rooms by means of gratings, and escapes under the roof. The house is heated by the sun, except when a stove is found to be necessary. The salt solutions between the panes absorb the heat by day and give it forth by night. In Summer the air is cooled by its passage underground, and tempers the tropical warmth of the climate. The illumination inside is diffused from all parts of the walls, but there are no windows out of which the inhabitants can look, and it is difficult to see how they will be able to endure life in a place so horribly wholesome—and dull.

—Of all French institutions, perhaps only one of any national importance is a monument to the Consulate. That one is the Legion of Honor, which NAPOLEON organized while that most transitional of Governments was in existence. It appealed strongly to French instincts, has survived all the changes through which France has passed since that time, and its bit of red ribbon is still considered a sufficient reward for most important services to the State. NAPOLEON III. bestowed the decoration so widely, and with so little regard for the character of the men whom he made chevaliers, that for a while the order fell into some disrepute. Toward the close of that unfortunate monarch's reign there were about 25,000 civil members, besides all those who had been decorated as soldiers. To restore the prestige of the order, an act was passed in 1872 providing that only one new chevalier should be nominated for every two vacancies caused by death. The effect has been to reduce the number of civil knights to 10,000, but recent Ministries have found the awarding of the few favors of this sort at their disposition created for them vastly more enemies than friends. The Méline Cabinet has solved the difficulty, for itself, at least, by introducing and securing the passage of a law repealing the act of 1872, and substituting for it one fixing the number of civil knights permanently at 12,000. There was a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies on this bill, and the Socialists opposed it fiercely, but the measure finally passed by a vote of 344 to 124.

—A relic of much historic interest to Americans stands neglected and forgotten in a corner of the Union Pacific yard at Omaha. It is the private car built for President LINCOLN in 1864 at the military car shops in Alexandria, Va., and it was often used by him while visiting the Army of the Potomac and in journeys to New York and Philadelphia. The car is forty-two feet long by eight and one-half feet wide, and it was divided into three compartments. It was entered by a door in the corner, which opened into a narrow passageway extending the entire length of the car along one side. From this passageway doors opened into each of the three private rooms. The room in one end of the car was considerably larger than the others, and was furnished with a large sofa and reclining chairs. The small rooms were also provided with sofa and chairs, although somewhat inferior to those in the large room. This larger compartment constituted President LINCOLN'S office and study, and is where he entertained his guests and transacted business with officials of the Government and Generals of the Army. The sofa is a combination affair, and was made of unusual length to accommodate the elongated form of the President. The car was iron-clad, armor being set in between the inner and outer walls, rendering it bullet-proof. This added considerably to its weight, so much so that its builders thought it necessary to mount it on four four-wheeled trucks. After LINCOLN'S death the car, with other railroad material owned by the Government, was sold at auction and bought by SIDNEY DILLON. It was used for a while by the Union Pacific Directors, but then was superseded by finer cars. Now its sides are cracked and weatherbeaten, and the glass in its windows and the brass railings on its platforms are long ago gone. All the compartments and sumptuous interior furnishings and decorations have been removed, and it stands like a barren, decaying hulk of its once proud self.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. LUDWIG EDINGER, whose address is 20, Gartnerweg, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, has issued an appeal to anglers all over the world to send him any fish stories, the result of personal observation, that tend to show the possession by fish of memory—that is, of the power to profit by individual experience by avoiding or seeking the duplication of conditions which have had painful or pleasurable effects upon them. There is a general impression that fish do have this faculty in some degree, though certain acts of theirs, like seizing a second hook with jaws torn and bleeding from the wounds just inflicted by a first, would seem to disprove it. The question is one of importance to psychologists and physiologists, for the reason that in the higher vertebrates the brain cortex is supposed to be the seat of memory. Now, no fish have a brain cortex, and if they really can remember anything and are not mere automata, moved by instinct, then the theories in regard to memory in men and animals may have to be revised.

—Miss ANNE WHITNEY, to whose generosity Boston is indebted for the beautiful statue of LIEF ERICSSON, which is one of the city's ornaments, has manifested her public spirit and artistic sensitiveness by starting a movement that will result in removing an unsightly blemish from one of the most beautiful bits of scenery in New Hampshire. From the Lead Mine Bridge, between Gorham and Sherburne, there is a magnificent view of Mount Madison, with Mount Adams towering over it and Mount Washington to the left, the Androscoggin River forming the foreground. Unfortunately, this scene was marred some time ago by the building on the right bank of the river of a mill and its accompanying tenement houses. These formed a constant eyesore to the many people who have Summer homes in Sherburne. Miss WHITNEY and a few friends have now bought the twelve acres of land near the bridge on which these buildings stand, have arranged for their removal, and when this is accomplished, will give the whole property to the Appalachian Mountain Club, which intends, as soon as possible, to restore it to its former beauty.

—If Vice President-elect HOBART were likely to forget the honor recently bestowed upon him by the people, he would be constantly reminded of it by the fact that every day since election his mail has contained something like fifty letters begging for money. The pretexts for these applications are of all sorts, and many of them are novel and ingenious, though their effectiveness is much more than doubtful. No small share of the petitions comes from churches that want Mr. HOBART to free them from debt, while not a few clergymen ask him to eke out their meagre salaries with a more or less generous contribution. A modest young woman writes from New Orleans for $10,000 with which to complete her musical education, and requests to be informed by telegraph as to the date on which the money will reach her. This letter fills thirty pages. Another girl wants $8 with which to buy a set of false teeth. She says both her sisters are provided with these ornaments, and their chances of getting husbands have been much improved thereby. There are from seven to eight letters every day announcing the birth of the finest babies of the United States, each of which has been named GARRET A. HOBART, and the owners of which each expect a present by return mail. One of the funniest of these is signed by the man and his wife, and states that they are so poor that they can hardly support themselves. Nevertheless, a few days ago the Lord added to their responsibilities by sending them twins. One of these they have named WILLIAM MCKINLEY and the other GARRET A. HOBART. The couple request that a twin baby carriage be sent them at once, and they close their letter with the pathetic postscript: "We ask this especially, as we did not expect twins."

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Woman's Art Club of New York will give a reception to open their annual exhibition at the Klackner Galleries, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13.

There are now on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. Frederick A. Chapman, 391 Fifth Avenue, a small number of choice examples of early and modern English and Dutch painters. There are in particular some delightful and representative canvases by Sir John Millais, Old Crome, Vicat Cole, Sidney Cooper, Wynants, Ruysdael, Vernet, Wouverman, and Van de Velde.

A display of etchings and water colors by Leigh Hunt and Alexander T. Van Laer can now be seen at Ketcham's Art Gallery, 8 West Twenty-ninth Street. Some of the work shown is exceptionally clever.

A number of fine examples by the modern Dutch school of painters, together with some exceedingly interesting canvases by early Dutch artists, and which have been seen by many art lovers in the Holland Art Gallery at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street during the past year, will be placed on exhibition next week at the American Art Galleries, and will be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on the evenings of Feb. 24, 25, and 26 next. Among the paintings to be sold are the superb examples of Mauve, "Sheep on the Dunes," and of Willem Maris, "A Summer Morning."

An exhibition of the studies and finished pictures of Mrs. Francis J. Murphy and of new works by that clever and eccentric colorist P. Marcius Simons will open at the Avery Galleries to-morrow.

By far the best of the smaller collections of pictures which have come under the hammer during the present season, and which was formed by Mrs. F. E. Crosby of Chicago, is now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, where it will be sold by auction on Wednesday evening next. There are sixty-six canvases in the collection, and, although a few are by unfamiliar brushes, there is really not an inferior painting in the entire display, while some of the canvases, and notably those representing the modern Dutch school, which is slowly making its deserved way among intelligent and appreciative American art collectors, are strong and superior examples. Especially to be noted are the two large canvases by Mesdag, both painted in a somewhat lighter key than usual, entitled, respectively, "Dutch Fishing Vessels—Low Tide" and "Sunrise on the North Sea," and five admirable examples of the poet painter of The Netherlands, Anton Mauve, of which "In the Pasture," with its delicate tints of Spring; "Returning to the Fold," with its tender sentiment, and the "Return of the Flock," with its lovely color and fine tonal quality, are a delight to study. Doré's large, impressive, and almost dramatic landscape "Highland Lake, Scotland," is one of the star pictures of the collection. There is a fair example of Corot, a strong and breezy Van Marcke, two rich Duprés, two excellent Daubignys, a superior Jacque, and a good Ziem of his later period. Perrault's "Weary Gleaner," Roelof's "View in Holland," a water color, and a sunny and bright water color by Bakhuzsen call for notice. Particular mention also should be made of two fine landscapes by Harpignies and of the well-known and strong genre by Bruck-Lajos "The Wanderers." The collection is worthy of the attention of all art lovers.

Mr. H. W. Ranger, who has been favorably known to American art lovers for some few years past as a painter in oils and water color possessed of much sentiment, and whose work is marked by rare tonal quality, reveals himself in a new light by an exhibition of seventeen oils now to be seen at the Blakeslee galleries, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. It is hard to believe, after associating Mr. Ranger with the misty atmosphere and soft grays and blues which have been his forte for so long, that he is really the painter of these landscapes, so brilliant in color, so high in key, and so contrasted with his former productions. The metamorphosis is complete and almost startling, but gives evidence of the painter's possession of versatility. The present canvases show the influence more particularly of an evidently close and devoted study of Constable, Diaz, Rousseau, and Dupré. "A Jersey Autumn" suggests Diaz in particular, while "Oak, Rocks, and Sky" is a combination of Rousseau, Diaz, and Dupré. "A Spring Day" is noticeable for its light and delicate color scheme, "An Early Summer" for its joyousness of atmosphere and lovely color, and "A June Pastoral" has a fine sky. There is good composition and fine feeling in "An East River Idyl." "The Palisades at Evening" is rather impressionistic and somewhat sketchy. Taken as a whole, this little exhibition is both interesting and creditable and reveals Mr. Ranger as a versatile artist of unlooked-for strength.

The dainty and charming little gallery belonging to Messrs. Knoedler & Co., 355 Fifth Avenue, is now filled with an exhibition of the works in oil and black and white of that facile draughtsman and charming colorist Mr. H. Siddons Mowbray. Mr. Mowbray, who is one of the foremost of American art instructors, has not had the time to become a prolific artist, but the few works which have come from his brush during the last ten years have given him a high rank among American artists. He is a particular favorite among a small group of appreciative collectors, but is not widely known, as he should be, to the general public. The present exhibition contains the notable canvases entitled "Entry of the Last Favorite," "Evening Breeze," "Attar of Roses," "A Pastoral," the "Dancing Girl," and the "Song of Circassia." It would be difficult to imagine a more delicate, refined, and delightful scheme of color than that which is peculiarly Mr. Mowbray's own, and when to this is added correct and easy drawing and an unusually careful rendering of details the combination makes his work difficult to criticise adversely in any way. Mr. Mowbray is steeped in the sentiment and atmosphere of the Orient. He revels in the portrayal of the beauties of the harem, surrounded by the richest of stuffs and half-clothed in the most delicate and diaphanous of draperies. The "Evening Breeze," one of his few outdoors, is charmingly conceived and carried out. It may be said that there is a certain feeling of a want of virility in Mr. Mowbray's work as a whole, and that it belongs more to the confectionery of art, but in refinement and delicacy it cannot be surpassed. Students of illustration and decoration should observe particularly Mr. Mowbray's sketches for decorative panels in the residence of C. P. Huntington and his black and whites.

THE SAME OLD BOAT.

George Coronway in The Wilkes-Barre Record.

If disappointment, friend, you find
And kindness lagging far behind—
The world untrue, and friends unkind,
'Tis well to ever bear in mind
That others, too, as well as you,
Are sailing in the same old boat.

Do never, comrade, sit and fret
About your losses or your debt—
No man was free from trouble yet—
The sun will rise, the sun will set
On others, too, as well as you,
A-sailing in the same old boat.

Have courage, keep a merry heart—
Sail on, and do your honest part—
Though disappointments sting and smart,
Let this thought joy to you impart—
That others, too, as well as you,
Are sailing in the same old boat.

Suppose a debt you did not owe,
That you were free from ev'ry woe—
Drank ev'ry pleasure here below—
Would you be happy? Comrade, no.
Too much of joy doth, too, annoy—
Sail on, then, in the same old boat.

O, would the gods a plan devise,
Like that in use above the skies—
In paradise all things are fair—
Each soul enjoys its honest share—
Why not below?—it would be so
Were greed thrown headlong from the boat.

THE POPE FAINTS SUDDENLY

His Personal Physician Hastily Summoned to His Bedside Yesterday Morning.

HIS HOLINESS SOON RECOVERS.

The Doctor Says the Attack Was Not a Serious One, But Forbids the Pope to Hold Receptions at Present.

ROME, Feb. 4.—Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's personal physician, was hastily summoned to His Holiness's bedside at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and found that the Pontiff had fallen into a fainting fit, from which, however, he soon recovered.

Dr. Lapponi has assured inquirers that the faintness of the Pope is not a serious matter, as latterly, in consequence of his advanced age, he has frequently had such spells.

Nevertheless, the doctor has forbidden that His Holiness hold any receptions for the present.

A SON FOR LADY BERESFORD.

The Romantic Career of His Mother, the Former Mrs. Hamersley.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lily, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Lord William Beresford, and formerly Mrs Louis Hamersley of New York, gave birth to a son at 11 o'clock this forenoon, at Deepdene, Dorking. Mother and child are doing well.

The birth of this child revives interest in the varied and romantic career of the mother, and her relations to the Hamersley estate of this city. The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, or rather, Lady William Beresford, was Miss Lillian Price, a daughter of Commander Cicero Price, United States Navy, of Troy, N. Y. She first married Mr. Louis Hamersley of this city, and some two or three years after his death was married again at the City Hall by Mayor Hewitt to the Duke of Marlborough, who was divorced from his wife, who is still living, and is known as Lady Blandford. On April 30, 1895, about three years after the death of the Duke of Marlborough, she married Lord William Beresford, one of the bravest of British officers, and who won for his personal gallantry in the Zulu War, the Victoria Cross.

Lady Beresford was left by her first husband a life interest in his estate, which was probably worth at that time about $5,000,000. The curious will by which this was left provided that in case the maker of the will left no son, the fortune was to go at the death of his widow to the son of his cousin, Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley, provided such son was living at the time of the widow's death. Mr. Hooker Hamersley, who was a bachelor at the time of his cousin's death, married about eight years ago Miss Margaret Chisolm, who has given him three children, two sons and a daughter, so that the Hamersley fortune is almost certain to revert to one of these heirs.

As Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford spent more than her accumulated income in restoring the former splendors of Blenheim Palace. It is said that the present Duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, greatly appreciated this generous action on the part of his father's second wife, and although on his own mother's account it was impossible for him to be on intimate terms with her successor at Blenheim, he has always maintained a friendly acquaintance with Lady Beresford, while it has even been asserted that she had much to do with arranging his meeting with Miss Vanderbilt, and that he acted upon her advice when he paid successful court to the youthful American heiress.

A BIG SHIP YARD BURNED.

Destruction of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Works in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—The Fairfield shipbuilding works in this city were burned to-day. The loss is £50,000, and 5,000 men are thrown out of employment.

The business of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company is one of the oldest in Great Britain, and one of the largest on the Clyde. Originally Randolph & Elder, it has continued successively under the names of John Elder, John Elder & Co., and for about ten years under its present designation. Lloyds Register credits a long list of war and merchant vessels to the yards during a period of about fifty years.

On the death of John Elder, whose widow established the John Elder Chair of Marine Architecture in the Glasgow University, Sir William Pierce, an expert engineer connected with the yards, and Bryce Douglass, an expert draughtsman, were instrumental in the formation of the present company.

From plans by Pierce, who has since died, the Arizona of the Guion Line was built by John Elder & Co. in 1879. Her great speed gave rise to the term "ocean greyhound," and likewise to a demand for more time-eclipsing steamers. The Alaska followed, and later, in 1885, the Umbria and the Etruria of the Cunard Line, the yard's greatest production, however, being the mammoth flyers Campania and Lucania. A number of boats of the German lines, including the Normannia and Werra, were also built there. One of the most remarkable craft ever designed was constructed there from designs of Admiral Poppof of the Russian Navy. It was the yacht Livadia, a circular, shallow vessel, resembling a saucer, and propelled by seven screws.

The yards cover an extensive area, and in the numerous buildings scattered about them are made everything that enters into a completely finished and furnished steamship, save upholstery, china, and the galley untensils.

THE ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Scheme of the Government for Its Reorganization at Home and Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, explained the Government's scheme for the reorganization of the army with a view of bringing the battalions at home to a higher state of efficiency, and augmenting those abroad in respect of fullness of ranks and numbers of organizations.

The scheme which the Government had formulated, he said, included among other changes, the addition of two battalions to the Guards, making nine battalions in all, and the employment of three of them abroad. It was also intended to add a battalion each to the Highland, Malta, and West Indian regiments, and 3,600 men to the garrison artillery.

The Prince of Wales was an attentive listener to the debate on the measure.

MRS. CAREW WILL NOT HANG.

Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life by the British Minister.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.—The sentence of death imposed by the court upon Mrs. Carew, convicted of having caused the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, Secretary of the Yokohama United Club, by poison, which was subject to revision by the British Minister to Japan, has been commuted by that official to imprisonment for life, and the unfortunate woman thus escapes the gallows.

COMPLIMENTS FOR THE CZAR.

Emperor William Praises Him at a Luncheon.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Emperor Alexander Regiment, so named for the late Czar of Russia, paraded in the Lustgarten today and received ribbons which Czar Nicholas had sent to decorate the standards.

The parade was attended by Emperor William and a number of high officials. Later a luncheon was given by the officers of the regiment. The Emperor was present and proposed a toast in honor of the Czar. He begged the messenger who had brought the Czar's gift to Berlin to convey his thanks to his Majesty. He recalled the brotherhood of arms of the Russian and German armies, and referred to the Czar heading at Breslau recently the regiment whose name would ever be a symbol of the relations between their respective ancestors.

THE FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTY.

Narrow Escape of the Government from a Defeat.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—It was only through the strenuous efforts of M. Meline, Prime Minister, and Minister of Agriculture, that the Government was saved from being overthrown by the Chamber of Deputies to-day.

On Tuesday, during the debate on the clauses of the sugar bill, M. Habert moved that bounties should only be paid to growers three-quarters of whose employes were French. The Government opposed the motion, but the Chamber, by a vote of 221 to 219, decided to consider it. The motion was discussed to-day, and it found many supporters. It looked at one time as though the Government would be defeated, but eventually, through the active work of M. Meline, enough votes were secured to defeat it, but only by an extremely narrow margin. The vote in favor of the motion was 292, to 234 against it, the Government thus having a majority of only two.

Eventually the bill in its entirety was agreed to by a vote of 282 to 239.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS TIRE D.

He Says He Has No Longer Any Object in Life.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Dresden Gazette publishes an article on Prince Bismarck, in the course of which it says that the Prince recently said:

"I feel tired, but am not sick. My complaint is uneasiness of life, in which I no longer have any object. Nothing that I see gives me pleasure. I feel lonely. I have lost my wife, and my sons have their own business to attend to. Agriculture and forestry have lost interest, and politics is beginning to bore me."

Speaking of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, Prince Bismarck, according to The Gazette, said he was the very man he always hoped to see occupying that post.

The Anti-Parnellite Party.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Dillonite (anti-Parnellite) section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, held to-day, the sum of ?2,500 was allocated to twenty-one members who subscribed to the terms of the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the party, pledging themselves to loyalty to the party and obedience to its discipline. On motion of Michael Davitt, Edmund M. F. Knox, anti-Parnellite member for Londonderry City, was expelled from the councils of the party for having written a letter declaring his independence of the required discipline.

To Work on the Panama Canal.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 4.—The mission of Mr. Mange, Director of the Panama Canal Company, to Jamaica for the purpose of obtaining laborers to work on the canal has been successful. The men that he has secured will be paid $1.20 currency per day, and the Government of Jamaica will receive 25 for each laborer as a guarantee that the men will be returned to Jamaica upon the expiration of their contracts. A large number of Jamaica laborers are expected to arrive here shortly.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Education bill passed its first reading in the House of Commons to-day.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.—The official returns of the health authorities show that up to today there have been 5,098 cases of the plague and 3,841 deaths from the disease in the city.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Charles Harvey Combe, who represented the Chertsey Division of Surrey in the Conservative interest, has resigned his seat in Parliament, owing to ill health.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner in London, and his wife have sailed from Liverpool for Halifax on board the steamer Mongolian. Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor General of Canada, has returned here from a trip to the Continent, and will sail for home on Feb. 13.

Mr. Cramp's Emphatic Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observed in THE TIMES of this morning a Washington telegram stating that $350,000 belonging to the Cramp Company had been held up in the Navy Department since July, and that in consequence thereof I had within a day or two written to the Secretary of the Navy an "ugly letter," embodying very severe criticisms upon him and the Administration in general.

My observation of the customary caution and accuracy characteristic of THE TIMES for many years caused me to be infinitely astonished at the appearance of such a totally unfounded statement in its columns. Of course I know that THE TIMES cannot possibly entertain a purpose inimical to me personally or to the company of which I am an officer. Knowing this, the only theory tenable or possible was that your excellent and eminent newspaper had been imposed upon by some correspondent in Washington, or that your correspondent there had been deceived by some person or persons having designs of their own.

I repeat that the statement, from beginning to end, in part and in whole, is without a shred of foundation or even pretext; and I am wholly unable to imagine the identity of the person who may have instigated the statement, or the motive which may have inspired it. HENRY W. CRAMP,
Vice President.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1897.

Trouble in the Calumet Club.

Clarence Andrews and the Governors of the Calumet Club are at odds. Mr. Andrews was a member of the club for a long time and occupied a room there. A year ago his room and the rooms of several other members were robbed, but most of the property was recovered. Three months later Mr. Andrews's room was again entered, and the thieves took several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, including some which, from associations, could not be replaced. Then Mr. Andrews took quarters elsewhere. The Governors of the club insisted that he should pay rent to the end of the year. He refused to do this. They charged it against him, and last December dropped him from membership as being in arrears. Now Mr. Andrews has issued a letter to his friends, retailing the facts, and claiming that, as an occupant of a club room, he was entitled to protection; that, even if he were bound to pay a year's rent, which he does not cede, that amount would be more than offset by the amount he has lost. It is said he has employed a lawyer to look after his interests. The Governors of the club will not recede from their position, and their future plans have not been divulged.

A Roof Garden Objected To.

Commissioners O'Brien and Monks of the Dock Department had a talk with Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday in reference to the construction of a roof garden over Pier 3, East River. Superintendent Constable of the Building Department has objected to the plans for the superstructure on technical grounds, and the Dock Commissioners asked the Corporation Counsel if they might not proceed with the work without regard to Mr. Constable's objections. Mr. Scott said he would look the matter up and send the Dock Board an opinion.

Pianist Rosenthal Recovering.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Mr. Moritz Rosenthal, the eminent pianist, who, since Nov. 27, last has been ill in Chicago, is now sufficiently convalescent to go to California. He will leave on Saturday next for Coronado Beach, remaining there until a few days prior to his appearance in Chicago in concert on March 24.

"DAS LUMPENGESINDEL."

A Tragi-Comedy at the Irving Place, Which Was Well Performed and Well Received.

"Das Lumpengesindel," a tragi-comedy in three acts, by Ernst von Wollzogen, given for the first time in America at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, was received by a large audience with enthusiastic applause. So excellent a play, so well acted, has not been seen at that theatre for some time. The interest was sustained from first to last, and there were none of the thinking parts not uncommon in the German theatre, and usually well received, but which would suggest in an English play that some one had missed a cue.

"Das Lumpengesindel" is a play of German bohemianism, and opens in the bare apartment of twin brothers, who belong to a class of scribblers who write more for the expression of their own broad views than for mere money getting. The wife of one of the brothers is the heroine of the play, and life is not made any too happy for her by her husband's devotion to his brother, and the bohemian friends who throng the house at all times, and a meddlesome old woman, with whom the brothers lodged before the one became a benedict, and who is much interested in them and jealous of the young wife.

The plot of the play hangs upon an unpleasant "past" which the young wife has concealed, and which is connected with a young sculptor, one of the bohemians who unexpectedly drops in upon the brothers one day. The young wife takes her guilty conscience home to her father's house, and the sculptor in calling upon her discloses the trouble to her father and husband. The latter is touched by his young wife's illness, and with a "vergeben and vergessen" they are reunited.

The play does not lag for a moment, and is interspersed throughout with pathos and comedy. The twin brothers, Friedrich and Wilhelm Kern (Hubert Reusch and Carl Zickner) are delightful specimens of young bohemians, and the brotherly devotion the author has put into the parts is excellently brought out. Polizei-Wachtmeister Polke, (Max Hänseler,) the father of Else, the unhappy wife, does some excellent work when he discovers the cause of his daughter's happiness, and as a portly policeman his comedy touches are all excellent.

Franze Ritte von Plattner, (Julius Strobl,) with Roderich Fassmann, (Hermann Schmelzer) and Kuniburt Dippel, (Julius Ascher,) the two comedians of the play, were all good, and Arthur Eggelling showed his versatility in the part of Commerzienrath Dessoir, which is at the antipodes from that of the noble Grossbauer which he took last week.

Else, Frau Kern, (Adele Hartwig,) might have shown a little more ease and animation in the first part of the play, but it is difficult to tell how a guilty conscience might affect its victim, and she redeemed herself in the last act. Nothing better could be said of the Widow Schwambe, (Louise Lothar,) the lodging-house keeper, than that she mopped the floor and scolded as if it was her daily occupation. Anna Braga, as Mieze Pickenbach, a friend of the unmarried twin, and who, it was stated, was engaged in preparing a part for herself, appeared in only one scene. That was a bohemian feast at the house of the brothers, where she was an added thorn in the flesh of the young wife. She was as pretty, bright, and attractive as usual.

MME. LEHMANN'S RECITAL.

The Famous Soprano Crowds Carnegie Hall a Second Time.

It is not often that the public of New York pays such a tribute to an artist of music as that which was graciously and affectionately given to the eminent dramatic soprano, Lilli Lehmann, yesterday afternoon. An audience such as has not been seen since the golden-haired wizard of the pianoforte sat upon the Carnegie stage and charmed the senses into the illusory conviction that the piano could sing, assembled in the large auditorium and hung with breathless attention upon every note that proceeded from the mouth of the singer. The applause which followed every number was of the kind that makes its spontaneity and warmth felt at the very instant of its commencement, and in two instances it rose to something like enthusiasm. It is not to be doubted that the pleasures of memory had much to do with the kindness of the assemblage, for to the ministrations of musical artists may be applied with especial pertinence the words of Virgil: "Forsitan et haec olim meminisse juvabit." We love singers often for what they were once to us, and if we shall find, when Mme. Lehmann comes to sing Brünnhilde for us again, that there is not quite so large a fund of power as there was in 1887, we shall applaud her with a present sense of past joys.

It must be admitted that at yesterday's recital her voice sounded somewhat tired, and there was much less ease and fluency in her singing than at the first recital. Her high tones were reached yesterday by the objectionable process of "scooping," and her demi-voice singing was uncertain in pitch and at times tremulous. But on the other hand, her delivery was marked always by a beautiful quality of tone and by a broad vigor. Perhaps Mme. Lehmann overestimates her own strength sometimes, for she occasionally essays to make her phrases so extended that her breath seems to give out. If, however, she were not so great a singer, her faults would not be so noticeable. But one naturally regards with anxiety every imperfection in an art which cannot in the course of nature delight the world for many more years.

The breadth and force of Mme. Lehmann's dramatic delivery were present yesterday in her singing of "Die Allmacht," and within certain limits in that of Schumann's "Waldesgesprach." But her reading of the latter song introduced a questionable employment of the parlando, a practice which leads to much unprofitable discussion, but which surely can have but rare justification. Her most delicate and finished work was heard in Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," which the audience compelled her to repeat. The other numbers on her programme were four songs by Brahms—"Ein Wanderer," "Lindes Rauschen in den Wipfeln," "Feldeinsamkeit," and "Meine Liebe ist Grun"—Mozart's "Abendempfindung" and Beethoven's "Adelaida." At the close of the recital the audience refused to go away until she had sung once more.

MME. DE WIENSKOWSKA'S RECITAL.

A Polish Pianist's Appearance at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

Mme. Melanie de Wienskowska, a Polish pianist, apparently a pupil of the noted Leschetitzky, gave a recital last night in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. Her programme consisted of the familiar tocata and fugue of Bach transcribed by Taussig; a nocturne, a mazurka, an etude, and a polonaise by Chopin; Schumann's "In der Nacht," Paderewski's melody in A flat, Moszkowski's "Etincelles," Saint Saëns's arrangement of a ballet movement from Gluck's "Alceste," a valse by Rubenstein, a canzonetta and "La Piccola," by Leschetitzky, and one of Liszt's rhapsodies. Mme. de Wienskowska is a pianist of small ability, yet not wholly without claims to consideration. Her principal merit is sincerity, which is backed by careful study of the compositions in hand. But there were no evidences in last night's performance of strong intellectual grasp nor of influential temperament.

Technically Mme. de Wienskowska is only fairly well equipped. She has tolerably well-developed agility of finger, but her wrist technic is very defective, and the result is a small range of tone color and much hardness and forcing of tone in forte passages. She is not yet able to carry the singing touch into intricate passage work, and such compositions as Morzkowski's "Etincelles" are cloudy and obscure in her hands. Yet she is not without a nice cantilena in simpler works, as was shown in her pretty performance of the Paderewski melody. Her rhythm is not altogether satisfactory in difficult compositions, and her playing of such pieces last night suggested that she lacked the technical reserve power necessary to the adequate execution of her own designs.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL

LARGE GATHERING AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

Most Successful of the Entertainments Yet Given by the United German Societies—$10,000 Was Realized—Some of the Guests.

The German Charity Ball, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was the most successful one, from every point of view, of the seven annual balls that have been given by the United German Societies. From the financial point of view, it realized $10,000, as against the $8,000 of last year's ball, which was about the average for the last six years. In seven years these entertainments have brought in $60,000 for charitable purposes.

The ball last night was given, as usual, under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, the Arion, and the Beethoven Maennerchor. The societies that will receive the money collected by this ball are: The German Hospital and Dispensary, Isabella Home, St. Mark's Hospital, German Society, German Poliklinik, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, St. Francis Hospital, the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans, and the German Dispensary, West Side.

The ball was opened at 10:30 with a grand polonaise, and Charles Brandt, Jr., Chairman of the United Bachelors, and Mrs. Max Ams led the march. One of the customs of the German charity ball is that the lady who opens it is chosen because of her prominence in charitable work in this city. Mrs. Ams is the head of several charitable associations, and was declared by the committees in charge of the ball to be worthy of the honor of opening the ball this year. Her dress was a heliotrope moirée trimmed with old lace. She wore diamonds.

Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn were in the boxes, and were the heads of the Reception Committee.

The Opera House presented a beautiful scene. More than 1,200 persons, the ladies in brilliant costumes and the men in full dress, crowded the spacious floor, which had been elevated to a level with the stage, while as many spectators occupied the boxes and galleries. Around the theatre were draped and intertwined the national flags of Germany and the United States, and floral decorations at every available point added to the freshness and beauty of the scene.

Among the patronesses of the ball who were present were:

Mrs. Robert Amend, Mrs. Max Ams, Mrs. E. Bechtel, Mrs. Regina Bunzl, Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mrs. Hubert Cillis, Mrs. Alfred Dolge, Mrs. George Ehret, Miss Julia Ehret, Mrs. John Eichler, Mrs. H. Eidlitz, Mrs. Marc Eidlitz, Miss Laura Ernst, Mrs. A. Fechteler, Mrs. L. Fleischmann, Mrs. Charles Forster, Mrs. William Frank, Mrs. John G. Gillig, Miss Gillig, Miss Gulden, Mrs. John B. Hasslacher, Miss Heues, Mrs. J. F. Heues, Mrs. Gustave Heye, Mrs. J. C. G. Hüpfel, Miss Lucy Kämmerer, Mrs. George Keim, Mrs. E. Naumburg, Mrs. Louis E. Neuman, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Hermann Ridder, Mrs. E. Roemer, Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Miss A. Ruppert, Mrs. Anna Schalk, Mrs. Francis Schneider, Mrs. E. Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Henry Schwarzwaelder, Mrs. Ernst Shangen, Mrs. A. Von Briesen, Mrs. Von Zedlitz-Leipe, Mrs. Adam Weber, Miss Mathilde Weber, Miss Lina Weber, Miss Antoine Wesendonck, Mrs. O. Wessell, Mrs. G. J. Wetzlar, Mrs. William Wicke, Mrs. E. J. Witthaus, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, Miss Carola Woerishoffer, Miss Adelaide Woerishoffer, Mrs. F. W. Woerz, Mrs. E. G. W. Woerz, Mrs. B. Beinecke, Mrs. S. Bergmann, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Mrs. Frances Boelting, Mrs. Henry W. Boettger, Mrs. J. Carisen, Mrs. George H. Chatillon, Mrs. Anthony Doelger, Miss Carolie Doelger, Miss Louise Doelger, Mrs. Jacob Doelger, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mrs. Franz Droz, Mrs. Leon Giegerich, Mrs. George Gunhart, Mrs. G. K. Haar, Mrs. H. M. Haar, Miss Anna Haar, Mrs. Garetta P. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Halk, Mrs. Charles Liebmann, Mrs. Joseph Liebmann, Miss Liebmann, Miss A. Schurz, Miss M. Schurz, Mrs. L. F. Schwarz, Mrs. W. M. Schwenker, Mrs. J. H. Senner.

The box holders were as follows: Max Ams, F. Beck, E. Bennache, Mrs. E. Bechtel, Charles Brandt, Jr., George E. Chatillon, Deutsches Hospital, Deutsche Poliklinik, B. Fischer, Mrs. Amelia Fechteler, John G. Gillig, J. C. G Huepfel, Mrs. Pauline Keppler, the Hon. H. C. Kudlich, Charles Meyer, C. F. Pfizenmeyer, H. F. Poggenburg, Floran Rohe, Dr. J. H. Senner, M. Schmiekl, E. J. H. Tamsen, Adam Weber, E. G. W. Woerz, Hugo Wesendonck, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, L. Morgenthau, Theodore De Lomes, Mrs. P. Kruger, R. F. Amend, B. Beinecke, A. Von Briesen, Sigmund Bergmann, Anthony Doelger, George H. Diehl, George Ehret, Louis Fleischmann, C. Graef & Co., Otto Huber, William Kramer, R. Katzenmeyer, Joseph Liebmann, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. R. Palmenberg, William F. Poggenburg, R. J. Schaefer, H. Schwarzwaelder, J. Stemme, John Under, Mrs. A. Woerishoffer, William Wicke, R. Weinacht, Lee Echmid, J. Gartner, Thomas Prehn, O. P. Amend, Mrs. J. J. Betz, E. M. Burghard, Hubert Cillis, Peter Doelger, F. De Bary & Co., O. M. Eidlitz, John W. Fleck, Charles Gulden, August Hartmann, A. Kutroff, Victor Koechl, the Hon. C. F. MacLean, Joseph M. Ohmeis, C. O. Peters, F. A. Ringler, George G. Schaefer, St. Mark's Hospital, H. B. Scharmann, C. M. Von Bauer, Mrs. O. Wessell, J. Wagner, William Zinsser, Jr., W. M. Schwenker, A. W. Cordes, and F. A. Hemmer.

The officers for the present year and the men who had charge of the ball last night are Oswald Ottendorfer, honorary President; Charles Brandt, Jr., Chairman; Louis E. Neumann, Recording Secretary; Robert C. Kammerer, Corresponding Secretary; Emil Steiger, Chairman Musical Committee; Oscar B. Weber, Chairman Press Committee; Frank A. Ehret, Chairman House Committee; William G. Marshall, Chairman Printing Committee; Rudolph J. Schaefer, Chairman Patrons' Committee.

KNICKERBOCKER RIDING CLUB.

The First Meeting of the Year Very Well Attended.

The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Riding Club for the season of 1897 was held last night at Durland's Riding Academy. This organization, which was started about six years ago, in an informal way by Schuyler Schieffelin and Augustine C. Smith, is now incorporated, and is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the country. There will be ten indoor meetings between now and Easter, after which the meetings will be held out of doors. The officers for the ensuing year are: Schuyler Schieffelin, President; Edward R. Thomas, Vice President; J. Fred Pierson, Secretary; Baldwin Hamilton, Treasurer. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey.

The club met at 8:30 o'clock and about forty were out in the ring on horseback. No evolutions were attempted, but merely an informal ride, during which there was music by Bent's Military Orchestra. After the ride supper was served.

Among the members present were: Messrs. Agostini, A. Bruen, H. Barnard, Jr., P. M. Burrell, H. L. Cameron, G. C. Chisholm, M. Flagg, Charles R. Fry, Fred O. Harriman, Henry W. Hodge, Norman G. Johnson, H. C. Matthews, Sidney G. Mather, Lester Mullen, T. Tennyson Neeley, Acton Poulet, Walter C. Peckham, Edmund E. Robert, Schuyler Schieffelin, James T. Wood, R. M. M. Gillespie, Samuel Gilford, James A. Hawes, Henry Barclay, Wright Barclay, Alford Swayne, J. D. Brand, Irving McKesson, Frank Plummer, John T. Sill, Loring Hildreth, S. J. Pooler, C. J. Stevens, C. H. Stout, C. J. Bennett, A. H. Peck, and Baron Veltinghoff.

Misses Coster, Schroeder, Julia Graham, Stimson, Kerr, Kuhne, Watson, F. Warner, M. Riker, and Parkin, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Norwood, Mrs. Lagner, Miss H. M. Graham, Miss Thurber, Mrs. Pease, the Misses Bradley, L. P. Banks, F. B. Bailey, Baldwin, Florence Clark, Emily Coddington, Mary Eddy, Gruner, Jackson, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Misses Leverick, E. Petit, L. Peck, A. Robert, E. N. Thomas, Hope Smith, Johnson, Dupignac, Sarah Thompson, Esther Hoppin, Mills, Swayne, Parsons, Proctor, and Bulkley.

IRVING CLUB DANCE.

Pleasant Affair at the Brooklyn Clubhouse Last Night.

One of the pleasantest affairs of the Brooklyn social season was the annual dance last evening of the Irving Club at its house, 87 Herkimer Street. The rooms were beautifully decorated with plants and cut flowers. Before dancing began a reception was held by the patronesses, Mrs. Ronald Taylor, Mrs. Robert Terine, Mrs. George G. Brooks, Mrs. Howard O. Wood, Mrs. Herbert B. Stevens, and Mrs. Albert G. Belden. They were assisted by Gardner Pattison, George Marvin, and C. G. Ingersoll, the Entertainment Committee.

Among the guests present were A. R. Boerum, Dr. F. H. Lutz, James K. Atkinson, George M. Fisher, Jr., Thomas J. Matthews, H. A. Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Partridge, Secor Cole, F. De R. Boerum, Charles C. Mason, J. H. Thompson, Jr., Percy I. Powell, L. A. Macomber, Dr. E. P. Willits, H. A. Bremmer, T. S. Pendreigh, H. E. Young, Frederick Butler, A. B. Carhart, Arthur H. Ostrom, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyck, W. M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Young, Henry Macomber, J. H. Halstead, and William D. Perrine; Misses Davis, Patchen, Shafer, Longman, Kelly, Steppe, Skillman, Matthews, Stewart, Zimmerman, Demerest, Haywood, Butler, Jeffries, Ades, Macomber, Emerson, Williams, and Henderson.

FOR THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Pleasant Concert and Dance Last Evening at the Tuxedo.

The concert and dance last evening of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of Montefiore Home, for the benefit of the home, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was a gratifying success. Many people of prominence in Jewish circles were present. Mlle. Dellini sang the "Jewel Aria," from Faust; M. Gogny sang a number of songs. Signor Campanari's rendition of the Aria "Barber of Seville," the piano solos of Miss Heyman, and the overtures of the orchestra were well received. The artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Company appeared by permission of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited. After the concert there was dancing, followed by a supper.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Leon Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lustig, Miss Altmeyer, Miss Ada Hatch, Miss Ottinger, Miss Sophie Spellman, Mr. K. Mandell, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Stein, Miss Ida Hatch, Miss Emma Hatch, Miss Lewis, Miss May Sadler, S. Simon, M. Schlesinger, and Mr. A. Lowenstein.

MRS. VON DAUR'S RECEPTION.

In Honor of the Young Violinist, Arthur R. Little.

A reception was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Henri Von Daur, at the Van Dyck Studio, 939 Eighth Avenue, in honor of Arthur Reginald Little, the youthful pianist, who is about to sail for Europe. Mr. Little, although only about twenty years of age, has already achieved considerable fame. His performance last night was generously applauded. The other artists who played or sang were Albert Gerard Thiers, the tenor; Mrs. J. W. Macy, the soprano in Dr. MacArthur's church; Miss Rhodes, violinist, and Miss Clementine Smedley, who read a poem to the accompaniment of the piano.

Among those present were the Austrian Consul General and Mrs. Stockinger, Gen. and Mrs. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. John Little the Misses Kendall, Miss Sarah B. Dudley, Mrs. Willard, Miss Lillian Stone, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Field, Miss Ella F. Pell, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Dr. and Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, Thomas Hunter, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Frederick Franklin, Miss Comstock, Mr. Martin, Miss Ember, Mrs. Connor, Miss Connor, Mrs. William Fowler, Miss Mary E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. John Stow Spenser, Mr. and Mrs. F. Townsend Southwick, Mr. Charles Lee Tracy, and Dr. Wischnewetzky.

Reception to Union's President.

The Drawing Room Club gave a reception last evening in the State apartments of the Hotel Waldorf to Prof. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College. The guests were received by Mrs. W. B. Neftel, and at 9:30 were escorted to the banquet room, where Prof. Raymond delivered an address on "Education and Life." Among those present were Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Hertter, Mrs. Isaac S. Hartley, Miss Edith White, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis H. Roberts, Miss Chapman, Smith Ely, William R. Wilcox, Mr. Bradley, Henry K. White, Jr., Fred R. White, Miss Edith Hamilton White, Mrs. Butterfield, Miss Livingston Mason, Miss Hicks, Miss Lyons, A. Lyons, Mr. De Jonge, and Mrs. Norton.

A Tammany Contest Settled.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Tammany General Committee met yesterday afternoon, at Tammany Hall, and adopted a report in favor of seating the Nicholas J. Hayes-Louis Davidson delegation from the Thirty-third Assembly District.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Lispenard Stewart, 6 Fifth Avenue, gave a dinner party last evening at his residence.

—James J. Van Alen gave a dinner at his residence, 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, last evening to a party of twenty. The dinner was in honor of his daughter, Miss Mae Van Alen.

—Mrs. Harriot and her daughter, Miss Florence Harriot, will receive informally from 4 o'clock to 7 on the first and third Fridays of this month, at their home, 454 West Twenty-third Street, opposite London Terrace.

—Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter gave a musical reception yesterday afternoon at her house, 54 East Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Laura Louise Wallen, who has just returned from Washington, sang. A large and fashionable audience was present.

—Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., gave a dinner party at her residence, 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, last evening. The guests numbered eighteen. Among them were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Baylies, Miss Gerry, and Miss Sloane. The party later attended the Bronson dance.

—Miss Lilie M. Wright, daughter of Benjamin Wright and niece of Commissioner of Corrections R. J. Wright, was married last night to Charles R. Baird, son of Matthew Baird, the contractor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Abbott Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, in the parlor of her father's home, 50 East Sixty-first Street.

—The Drawing Room Club held its fourth reunion at the Hotel Waldorf last night. President Raymond of Union College delivered an address on "Education and Life." Among those present were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Walter S. Holcomb, William R. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis H. Roberts, A. E. Olarovsky, Russian Consul General, and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Hartley.

—Mrs. Frederick Bronson gave a dinner and dance at her residence, 174 Madison Avenue, last evening. The house of Egerton Winthrop of 23 East Thirty-third Street was connected by easy approaches, and the guests made use of the rooms in both houses. Among those who were at the dance were many of the guests from the dinner parties of Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mr. James J. Van Alen, and others.

—Cards of invitation are out for the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club, of which Raymond Lefferts was the chief promoter ten years ago. It was the first "smart" roller skating club organized in this city, and was quickly followed by a second, which called itself "The Friday Evening Roller Skating Club." The Thursday Evening Club will have its first meeting on March 4, and the last, which will probably be a dance, some time in Easter week.

—The Church Club of New York held its tenth annual dinner at Sherry's last evening. Among those present were the Rev. Bishop Potter, Archbishop Tiffany, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. J. Newton Perkins, the Rev. George S. Mallory, the Rev. Thomas Richey, Archbishop Van Kluck, Charles E. Graves, J. D. Carter, William Bispham, Archbishop Thomas, Archbishop Johnson, George C. Thomas, George Foster Peabody, and Gen. Wager Swayne.

—Prof A. Wisner gave the first of his series of ten lectures yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place. There were many ladies present, who attended, not only through interest in the subject of the lecture, but in order to brush up their knowledge of the French language. The subject yesterday was the "Causes and Origin of the French Revolution," and the professor traced all the events from the reign of Louis XIV. up to and through the Frech Rnevolution. The next lecture will be given Feb. 11, at the residence of Mrs. Wells, 16 East Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Vendean Women."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hyatt—Ferguson.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A pretty wedding took place at high noon to-day in the Trinity Episcopal Church, when Miss Mary Virginia Ferguson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George W. Ferguson, was married to Nathaniel Stantenburgh Hyatt, son of Abram Hyatt of this village. The church was handsomely decorated. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester, and the Rev. George W. Ferguson.

The bride was attired in a white satin gown, court train, with point lace trimmings. She wore at her throat a diamond pin, the gift of the groom. Her veil was of tulle, with orange blossoms. She

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,800,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
General Meeting of March 9th, 1897.
ORDER OF THE DAY.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws, a general meeting of the shareholders is convoked for Tuesday, March 9th, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to be present at the meeting the shareholders should deposit their shares in this city at the office of the bank, on the 8th day of March, up to 12 o'clock; in New York at the agency, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, and in London at the agency, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., No. 60 Old Broad Street, up to the hour and day which the agencies shall designate.

The meeting has for object:

1st. Reading of the report of the Cashier of the bank, examination and approval of the accounts referring to the operations, terminating December 31st, 1896.

2d. Distribution of profits.

3d. Nomination of five proprietary Directors, three of the local board, and two of the New York board, to replace the five Directors of the two boards, named in Section 3A of the drawing made in the general meeting of March 8th, 1892, according to the provisions of Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.

4th. Nomination of two supplemental Directors, one of the local board, and another of the New York board, to replace those of the Section 3A of the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8th, 1892.

5th. Nomination of two proprietary Inspectors of Voting and two supplemental, to substitute those named in the general meeting of March 10, 1896.

6th. Nomination of two proprietary Commissioners or accountants and two supplemental for the business of the present year.

7th. To determine the remuneration which shall be given to the Commissioners acting at present.

8th. To approve the plan of conversion of the shares of the bank, proposed by the full board of the bank, authorizing it to carry it into effect.

Mexico, 20th of January, 1897.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED
RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern
Railway Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2, 1897.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due February 1, 1897, thirty dollars each, from Oregon Short Line Railway Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, will be paid on and after Wednesday, February 3, 1897, on presentation of such coupons at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, NO. 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, } Receivers.
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
By JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER.

Wood, Huestis & Co.,
31 Pine St.,
offer for sale a limited amount
of the following
Investment Bonds:
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO
Richmond & Allegheny Division
First Mortgage Gold 4s, 1989.
TERMINAL RAILROAD ASS'N OF ST. LOUIS
First Mortgage Gold 4½s, 1939.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y CO.
Chicago & Pacific, Western Division,
First Mortgage Gold 5s, 1921.
LONG ISLAND R. R. CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s, 1931.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, 1915.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s, 1903.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Almost every stock dealt in yesterday went down. A lonesome exception was Long Island Railway stock. On a transaction of 100 shares it rose 2 points, getting back to 50. No news was current touching that particular stock any more than concerned other shares. There is about as little news as there is activity in Wall Street nowadays.

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Trust stocks generally were weak. Sugar Trust, on transactions approaching 35,000 shares, went down nearly two points, closing within the slightest fraction of the lowest price. The fact that one crowd of insiders is fighting a bigger crowd of insiders in the Sugar Trust is utilized by bear speculators.

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Leather Trust preferred stock made the same loss as Sugar Trust. It was not dealt in so largely, but in proportion to its usual activity, yesterday's transactions in it were on even a larger scale. About 13,000 shares were traded in. Like Sugar Trust, the last price was practically the lowest. The annual report of the Leather Trust is due next week. Intimations are current that it will make a discouraging showing. There ought to be in this nothing surprising in view of last year's trade conditions, but any excuse is good enough just now for a bear text in Wall Street.

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Burlington and Quincy, next to the two trust stocks whose declines have been noted, was the most activtly traded in security of the day. It lost a fraction. Boston information is that the showing of balance applicable to dividends for 1896 will be approximately 3 per cent. This is less than has been predicted, but, according to Boston insiders, such a showing will not dislodge stock in New England, where there still remains calm confidence in the honesty of the Burlington management and the winning qualities of the property itself.

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Chicago Gas was fairly active and the bears pegged away at it persistently without very much effect. A new piece of strike legislation in the Illinois Legislature was hippodromed on the Stock Exchange in efforts to bring about a break, but quotations ignored the transparent device. Gov. Flower's friends in this property are as confident of the company's future as they ever have been.

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The annual report of the Jersey Central Company analyzed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning exerted a depressing effect. So small a proportion of the dividends declared and paid is shown by the report to come from traffic earnings that criticisms are invited from conservative sources.

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Government bonds were a shade lower. The fours, 1925, the fours, 1907, coupon, and the fives, registered, declined ⅛. The fours, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $28,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½ and $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122¾.

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In State bonds $15,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 6¼.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas..... ½|Long Island.....2

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs...1⅝|National Lead.....2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf..¾|National Lead pf....⅝
At., T. & S. F., all in. paid.....½|N. J. Central.....1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf..½|Pacific Mail.....⅛
Baltimore & Ohio...½|St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ⅝
Bay State Gas.....⅛|St. P. & Omaha....⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.....½|Southern Pacific.....⅛
Chicago Gas.....⅛|U. S. Leather pf....1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L....1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Int. & Great Nor. 3d.1 | St. L. & S. F. 2d, Nat. Starch 1st....1 | Class C.....1½
Rock Island deb. 5s.2

BONDS DECLINED.

N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. ctfs.....4½ | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.1
St. P. 1st, S. W. div.1 | Ulster & Del. 1st....2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,430,412; balances, $5,180,597; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $52,764.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½@$4.84¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅝@$4.86½ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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A prominent Stock Exchange money broker said yesterday in talking of the situation in the money market:

"Business with us is exasperatingly dull, and there seems to be no prospect of a change for some time to come. It is simply a case of too much money for the volume of business. If we had three times the business in Wall Street that we are now having, there would still be funds in plenty.

"In time money there is almost complete stagnation. Since the first of the month there has been practically nothing doing in that department. As near as I can find out, the reason for this lies chiefly in the fact that when brokers made up their January accounts, customers complained about being charged interest at the regular 6 per cent. rate. As a result, the brokers have had to reduce interest charges, and, as a matter of business, have decided to take no time money at 3½ per cent., when they can transact what little business they have very readily by depending upon the call market, where rates are only 1½ and 2 per cent.

"Until we have a considerable increase in speculation here in the Street I do not expect to see any change. This transfer of the demand to the call-money department, of course, gives a little more activity there. But there is so much call money offered at present rates that the increased demand has very little effect. It also looks to me as though time money will continue very dull until rates show an advancing tendency."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were without feature in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 57¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 15½. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 15⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 13⅜. Erie first preferred sold at 36¾, Illinois Central at 97¼, St. Paul at 78⅝, New York Central at 96¼, and Louisville and Nashville at 52⅝. British consols were unchanged for money at 113 3-16, and 1-16 lower for the account at 113 5-16.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £201,886 during the past week. The proportion of the reserve to liability, which one week ago was 53.89 per cent., now stands at 52.45 per cent., compared with an advance from 63.15 per cent. to 63.40 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The bank reduced its rate of discount ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 1,750,000f. gold and 1,450,000f. silver.

***

The expected reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate yesterday had absolutely no effect upon the stock market there. Stocks which had been bought in anticipation of the reduction were realized upon, and this was the only feature of the day. The American department showed more steadiness than any of the other stocks in London, although Arbitrage transactions here were limited because quotations were so near a parity with New York prices.

Houses here having foreign connections, and consequently closely in touch with London, say that they expected even lower quotations than those shown by yesterday's cables. It seems to have been the general impression that the profit taking movement abroad would have gone further than it did. But it is the unanimous opinion that each reducion in the discount rate in London is a fresh impetus to speculative activity. The movement may not take on any great proportions until the rate is down toward its old level, 2 per cent., but when the buying movement does set in the cheap money will be one of the most important factors.

ADVERSE FACTORS ABSENT.

Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New York Security and Trust Company, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial situation:

"With natural conditions as they are at present, and with the great confidence in the future now existing in the minds of business men, I fail to see how we can have in this country anything but a period of improvement and general prosperity.

"But I believe that improvement will come gradually and without undue haste. We are past the time of 'booms.' I do not think that we will see any of that inflation that has in years past marked many upward movements in business. We have had for some time a general depression. The business and industrial interests of the country have suffered greatly. Securities have depreciated in value. People have grown cautious, and their old recklessness has disappeared. This new factor will operate to prevent any boom which might be based on a false start, and which would end disastrously.

"As to the stock market, I believe we shall see a period of advances—a period that will bring about substantial appreciations in security values. But the improvement will come regularly and steadily, without any sensational features. Wall Street to-day is, in one particular, different from the Wall Street of former years. There are now no great leaders in speculation. There is an absence of that class of men who in former years made speculation active by their own activity. They manipulated the market up and down, and brought the public to Wall Street by showing them quick returns from speculation.

"That element has disappeared. The improvement in security values which we are going to see will come about as the result of the public's own appreciation of natural conditions. And for that reason it will come slowly. I doubt very much if we will again see the sensational markets of years ago.

"Money is plenty and cheap. The money market is likely to show great ease for some time to come. It will take business improvement to bring about any stiffening, and the present supply of funds is so large that we will see the revival of business well afoot before there will be any scarcity of money.

"I find plenty of confidence among people of wealth. There seems to be general hopefulness and a belief that the future will bring with it improvement in business and an era of better times. Such a confidence on the part of capitalists means much. It means that there will be shown a disposition to go ahead with business enterprises and an activity in trade unhampered by the fears that have been such powerful drawbacks in the past few years. The belief in business improvement is based on a realization of the excellent conditions now existing. And that belief is the only one that can exist in the minds of thoughtful men.

"There are no adverse factors in the situation—none that are more than temporary. And, with all influences on one side, the result can be predicted almost with absolute certainty."

THE BEAR SIDE PRESENTED.

Messrs. Taintor & Holt write:

"The importance of the German sale of Northern Pacific securities is not so great as it would seem at first glance. It must be remembered that the very people to whom they have been sold suffered very heavy losses in the bankruptcy of the road, and now that it has been reorganized, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their present purchases are made to reduce first cost, with the hope and the patience which is proverbial of their race that ultimately their entire holdings will show them a profit. Of course, the transaction reduces the floating market supply just so much, but under the reorganization plan there is still plenty to go around.

"Something more directly effective than this is needed to establish a real bull market. When the mills of New England are running on full time, paying the usual scale of wages to their operatives, so that the latter can extend their customary patronage to their local merchants; when conditions cease to exist that make necessary the dissolution of such mutually beneficial trade organizations as the bolt, wire nail, and steel billet pools; our foreign diplomatic relations are adjusted, and when a tariff law is passed that will furnish sufficient revenue to support the Government, it will then be time enough to look for a higher level of prices. There are plenty of vocal and paper bulls who, however, prefer any one rather than themselves to step on and try to lead the market upward, but until there is positive assurance that the matters we have specified will come to pass we cannot conceive how a genuine bull movement can be inaugurated.

"In conversation with a New England bank President to-day we learned that there is a positive disinclination to give even the usual discounts to country merchants, because of their inability to meet them when due, except in trifling installments. The banks consider their money under the present order of things safer with their New York correspondents, which explains the latter's increasing reserves, which, for lack of demand from the usual channels, are probably being temporarily invested for interest purposes in gilt-edged railway bonds, thus explaining their strength. Until the middle or latter part of the month, when sentiment regarding the approaching change of Administration will probably cause a good rally in prices, we think the course of prices will favor the short side."

A SETTLEMENT THAT FAILED.

Everybody financially related to the sugar and coffee trades has become exercised over the war going on between the Messrs. Arbuckle and the Sugar Trust. At the start it was not believed that the fight would ever get beyond the stage of mere threat. But those business men who have most reason for closely watching the contest are finally convinced that the war is in every sense a real one, with probabilities involved more important than any so far disclosed.

Under the circumstances it is not strange that earnest efforts have been made to bring about a settlement between the millionaire fighters. One such conciliatory scheme has just fallen through.

The proposition did not get beyond its submission to Mr. Havemeyer. That gentleman curtly dismissed it.

The proposer of compromise to Mr. Havemeyer is said to have pointed out to the Sugar Trust magnate that other interests than those of the Sugar Trust itself were being imperiled by the fight's continuance. Mr. Havemeyer's response was that the war under way—if people were pleased to call it a war—was one which, if not fully disposed of now, would be sure to revive with some other backing; and he said that as the Sugar Trust's managers look at it the fight might as well be determined now as to be met off and on through years to come. Mr. Havemeyer is said to have expressed himself with some bitterness. To the representation that the Messrs. Arbuckle are strong enough to conduct a fight on their side aggressively for a long time to come, without being embarrassed by any financial losses involved, the Sugar Trust millionaire is said to have retorted:

"Yes, I hear they have money to burn, but down in the coffee trade they tell me also that there is nobody who gets so nervous over the smell of smoke."

With this Mr. Havemeyer is said to have wholly dismissed the compromise proposition. He does not hesitate to declare that rather than yield the position the trust has taken in the fight he would prefer big losses.

An officer of the Sugar Trust says: "Our revenues are practically undisturbed by the contest which is said to be going on. This fight may amount to something one of these days. It does not now. When all the fuss is finally over, it will be found that we have been attacked much more sensationally than effectively. The talk heard in Wall Street about our willingness to cut down dividends rather than yield anything to the Arbuckles ought not to disturb anybody. No such contingency is in sight, and intelligent people ought not to waste their time on such foolish stuff. It is true that if the war really amounted to something—even a fraction of what the newspapers and rumor-mongers are representing—we might have dividends imperiled; but even if that were the case, (and it is not,) you can depend upon it there would be no hesitation on our part as to what would be good business. We would suspend dividends quicker than a wink rather than let rank outsiders come in and assume to dictate to us about our own property's management. That game won't work."

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The proposal reported to have been made to the Sugar Trust looking toward a compromise did not originate with the Messrs. Arbuckle. They were not even apprised of it. Business men outside of direct relations either with the Sugar Trust or the Messrs. Arbuckle conceived the idea that such a negotiation might be fruitful, and it was put before the Sugar Trust wholly without the co-operation of any member of the Arbuckle firm.

Of the Arbuckles, it is said that the position they have taken will not be abandoned. They are actively engaged on their new sugar refinery in Brooklyn. Wall Street speculators say that no work whatever is being done toward building such a refinery. That is not true.

A WHISKY WAR SIGNAL.

There are indications of a spirits war. The American Company made a cut in their prices from 118 to 117 yesterday, and the independent distillers of Cincinnati promptly met the cut. It was reported that the cut was made by the great combination to induce the independent people to consider a trade rate, but the indications are that it is the beginning of a war.—Chicago Journal.

WALL STREET TALK.

The advance in Standard Oil stock yesterday attracted considerable attention upon the Street. The stock is selling higher than ever before in the history of the company. In the crowd of brokers who make their headquarters on the Mills Building pavement there were plenty of orders for the stock at 270. But offerings were few and far between. After 3 o'clock sales were reported at 272.

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The increase in Burlington's earnings was a disappointment to the bears. For the past three days the Street has been deluged with rumors that the coming statement would show a substantial degrease.

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According to Wall Street gossip there are to be no dividends on the first preferred stock of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. This is the third Vanderbilt road to suffer. First Canada Southern, then Delaware and Hudson, now (according to prediction) Nickel Plate.

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Wall Street houses which for some time past have been conspicuous for their exceedingly bullish views on Metropolitan Traction, are understood to have reconsidered their position and ceased the circulation of printed tracts.

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Some of the Wheeling and Lake Erie reorganization literature is ludicrous to an extent that is almost dangerous.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 499,083.69 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar siver in London, 29¾d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.$273,176
Exports in the same period..... 192,080

Net imports	$81,096
Net exports, 1896	3,880,216
Net exports, 1895	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports, 1893	14,649,444

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .18; 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13; 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.05; 200 Lacrosse at .08; 500 Mount Rosa at .11; 25 Moulton at .20, and 300 Pharmacist at .15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	230
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	130
Central National	150	Mercantile	165
Chase National	52	Merchants'	136
Chatham	230	Merchants' Ex	111
Chemical	400	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union	105
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	205	New York	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County	650
East River	290	Nat. Bk. N. A.	130
Eleventh Ward	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	235
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	160
German-American	115	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	135	Third National	98
Importers & Traders	530	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Man'fr's	174	Western National	115
Lincoln National	750		

There was a sale of 25 shares of Park at 237.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	62
Kings County Traction	39	41
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	148	153
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	109	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	156
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104	107
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	59	60½
Union Ferry 6s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	76	78

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	68	71
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	68	74
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	200	205
Grand Rapids Gas stock	89	92
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	46	46½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	76	77
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	80	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	107½	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111½	113
Western Gas Co. Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	90	91

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	44
American Typefounders'	29	33
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	99	100½
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	51½
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	20	22
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n.)	4	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	60	67
Standard Oil Trust	271	273
Trenton Pottery	6	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	89
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	156	157½
Worthington Pump pf.	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	101	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	58½	62½
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	68	72
New York and New Jersey Tel.	125½	127
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock.	16½	17¼
Trow Directory pf.	27	33

†Ex Nov., '96, coupon.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Jan.	$154,108	$147,473	$160,772
Month	480,291	496,201	504,032
From July 1	3,594,813	3,923,698	3,854,307

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

Mileage	340	340	334
4th week Jan.	$70,913	$82,553	$76,841
Month	246,297	255,914	238,207

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,444	6,391	6,327
4th week Jan.	$253,000	$420,000	$332,000
Month	1,311,000	1,476,000	1,170,000

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Jan.	$6,697	$8,024	$8,112
Month	20,014	26,435	22,783
From July 1	167,034	192,415	179,305

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Jan.	$24,784	$31,289	$23,122
Month	81,650	98,299	74,729
From July 1	672,570	765,240	634,856

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	825
4th week Jan.	$77,447	$95,833	$102,861
Month	274,707	270,909	3.3 70)
From July 1	2,375,606	2,021,179	2,694,859

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Jan.	$77,179	$98,055	$92,301
Month	251,519	301,270	271,423

LOUIS., EVANS. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Jan.	$33,141	$39,549	$34,396
Month	100,397	109,860	100,552

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
4th week Jan.	$383,204	$273,979	$273,429
Month	1,070,606	820,960	876,507

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Jan.	$39,135	$51,720	$38,540
Month	125,675	145,878	119,142
From July 1	1,222,828	1,276,900	1,109,354

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
4th week Jan.	$646,000	$645,000	$842,000
Month	1,737,000	1,799,000	1,666,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Jan.	$32,000	$21,000	$14,000
Month	79,000	63,000	41,000

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	481	477	477
4th week Jan.	$74,430	$92,659	$93,078
Month	246,800	266,631	265,246
From July 1	2,340,791	2,302,576	2,247,960

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Jan.	$16,03	$19,549	$12,393
Month	68,158	76,753	48,024

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Jan.	$129,700	$158,000	$151,200
Month	395,800	438,300	454,400
From July 1	3,099,380	3,164,649	3,200,500

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Jan.	$20,244	$29,065	$32,650
Month	75,333	100,580	90,628
From July 1	734,707	865,534	810,954

B'KLYN ELEVATED, quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$433,914	$500,327	$431,222
Op. expenses	256,648	289,939	249,764
Net earnings	177,266	210,388	181,458
Other income	..	2,195	1,037
Total	177,266	212,583	182,495
Fixed charges	221,634	216 124	210,023
Deficit	44,368	3,541	27,531
Cash on hand	63,537	41,309	.....
Profit and loss, deficit	186,633	*10,601	.....

*Surplus.

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	152,054	147,378	147,434
Op. expenses	105,596	102,676	102,142
Net earnings	46,468	44,702	45,292
Other income	1,034	1,163	1,170
Total income	47,502	45,865	46,462
Charges	25,842	25,644	26,255
Surplus	21 660	20,221	20,207
Cash on hand	19,672	39,545	.....
Profit and loss, surplus	1,285	27,084	.....

CHI., BUR. & QUINCY for December—

Gross earnings	2,955,053	2,921,800	2,595,847
Op. expenses	1,694 207	1,647,753	2,483,147
Net earnings	1,330,846	1,274,047	112,700
Charges	880,000	872,954	.....
Surplus	470,846	401,093	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	34,176,456	33,658,271	33,343,187
Op. expenses	21,135,801	20,994,505	20,394,180
Net earnings	13,040,655	12,063,766	12,949,007
Charges	10,560,000	10,475,454	.....
Surplus	2,480,655	2,188,312	.....

COLUMBUS STREET RAILWAY for December—

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 4, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110½	112	62	American Express	111½	111½	111¼	111½	.....
13⅝	13½	870	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
31½	32	20	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
114½	114¾	34,821	American Sugar Refs.	116½	116⅝	114½	114⅝	—1⅝
102¾	102⅞	856	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅝
72⅜	73⅛	3,726	American Tobacco	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅛
102	104½	220	Am. Tobacco pf	103	103	103	103	.....
14⅜	14⅞	1,215	At., T. & S.F. all in.pd.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	25	3,035	At., T. & S. F. pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
15	15⅜	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
10¼	11¼	1,200	Bay State Gas	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18½	19½	93	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
45	46	150	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	.....
17¼	17½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
...	...	1	Chicago & Alton	167½	167½	167½	167⅝	.....
74½	74¾	17,340	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75	75¼	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
77¼	77½	9,370	Chicago Gas	78	78	77⅛	77⅜	— ⅛
76⅝	76½	8,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76⅝	76⅝	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
133	133½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ¼
104⅜	104¾	350	Chicago & Northw.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	+ ¼
153	...	44	Chicago & Northw. pf.	152½	155	152½	155	.....
67¾	67⅞	1,135	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
27	27½	510	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28	28	27	27⅜	— 1⅛
¾	1¼	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	10	1,100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	10	10	9¾	10	.....
148	149	300	Consolidated Gas Co.	148½	148⅝	148½	148⅝	+ ½
107¾	108	2,356	Delaware & Hudson	108	108	107⅝	107⅞	— ⅛
152½	153	800	Del., Lack. & West	152¼	152¼	151⅞	152	.....
35½	35⅝	2,745	General Electric	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	38	100	Illinois Steel Co.	33¼	36¾	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
65	68	7	Lake Erie & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
153	154¼	185	Lake Shore	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ¼
49	51	100	Long Island	50	50	50	50	+2
51	51¾	3,030	Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	51½	50⅞	51	— ¼
89⅝	90	400	Manhattan Con	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
108¾	109¼	300	Metropolitan Traction	108½	108¾	108½	109¼	+ ¼
78½	80	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
13¾	14	140	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30½	30⅞	270	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
22	22⅜	1,018	Missouri Pacific	22½	22½	22	22¼	— ⅞
23	23⅛	1,081	National Lead Co.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞	23	—2
89	89¾	365	National Lead Co. pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅜
98½	99	1,080	New Jersey Central	100	100	99	99	—1½
93¼	93⅝	618	New York Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
168	170	118	N. Y., N. H. & H.	168	169½	168	169½	.....
12	12½	200	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
24⅜	25	260	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	24½	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
15	15¼	4,036	Northern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15	15¼	.....
37¾	37⅝	5,651	Northern Pacific pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
10¼	11	150	Ontario Mining	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
15	15⅜	20	Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
44	45½	100	O. R. & Nav. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
25¼	25½	300	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,100	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
13	13½	400	P. C. C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
155½	156	70	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156½	156½	156½	156½	.....
5⅜	5¾	2,240	St. L. & San Fran.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
39	40	438	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	966	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
20	23	100	St. Paul & Duluth	20½	20½	20½	20½	—2½
48⅜	49	420	St. Paul & Omaha	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅞
15	15⅛	300	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
9¾	9¾	150	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	.....
29⅛	29½	950	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ¼
11	11⅛	586	Standard R. & T.	11	11⅛	11	11	.....
29¾	29⅞	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30	29¾	29⅞	.....
7¼	7⅜	4,000	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	8⅝	630	United States Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
59½	60	13,025	U. S. Leather pf.	60½	60½	59½	59½	—1⅝
22¼	22¾	40	United States Rubber	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
74⅜	75½	495	U. S. Rubber pf.	75½	75¼	75	75	.....
15¾	16	225	Wabash pf.	16¼	16⅜	16	16	.....
99	100	63	Wells-Fargo Express	99¾	99¾	99	99½	.....
83	83¼	2,715	Western Union Tel.	83¾	83⅝	82½	83	— ¼
2½	2⅝	580	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	.....
10	11½	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	.....
Sales		143,099						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000	77½	Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 1,000	66¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000	70	1,000	66
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 75,000	82⅝	12,000	66¼
1,000	82⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st 500	83¾
2,000	82⅝	H & Tex Cen Deb 4s 5,000	58½
111,000	82¼	6,000	58⅝
3,000	82⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 4,000	94
4,000	82½	5,000	67
57,000	82½	Ill Cent 4s, 1952 5,000	104
500	82¼	Int & Gt Northern 3d 1,500	28
1,000	82½	Kans Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs 38,000	75½
Adjustment 4s 1,000	48⅞	8,000	76
2,000	48¾	Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Division, Assented 17,000	110⅞
12,000	48¼	Lacledе Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 4,000	94
20,000	48¾	2,000	94¼
5,000	48⅝	6,000	94¼
4,000	48⅝	Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	33
10,000	48½	Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s 1,000	116⅝
6,000	48⅝	Louis & Nashv Cons 1,000	105½
2,000	48½	Lo, N & Chic Cons, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	85
Atl & Pac Grd 4s, Ctfs of Deposit 20,000	51½	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000	95
1,000	51¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s 11,000	70½
1,000	51¾	Mil & Nor 1st, 1910, Main Line 4,000	118⅛
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	84	Mil & St Paul, S W Div 1,000	116½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 5,000	70¼	Milw & St Paul, Southn Minn Div 3,000	117
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000	108⅜	Wis & Min Div 3,000	111
6,000	108	Minn & St L Con 5s 10,000	103
3,000	108¼	Mo, Kan & East 1st 10,000	94½
Ev, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000	102	4,000	94¾
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	110¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	83⅞
3,000	110⅜	23,000	84
5,000	111	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 16,000	60½
Canada Southern 2d 1,000	107	4,000	60¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s 12,000	90⅞	1,000	60
Cent of N J Gen 5s 4,000	117½	Mob & Ohio New 6s 1,000s20f	118¾
Registered 32,000	117	Mon R Ohio G M 4s 16,000	67½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000	76¾	Nat St'ch M Co 1st 5,000	101½
18,000s3	76¾	N Y Cent 1st Coup 3,000	118½
12,000	76⅝	N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000	105¼
17,000	76¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 2,000	132½
7,000	76⅝	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 2,000	92
2,000	76¾	5,000	91¾
2,000	76⅝	1,000	92
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 10,000	109¾	N Y, S & W Term 1st 1,000	105¾
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 5,000	100½	1,000	106¼
1,000	106⅜	4,000	106
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	117½	Nor Pac Ry Prior Lien 4s 17,000	87⅜
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000	99¾	45,000	87¼
1,000	99½	7,000	87⅜
10,000	99	35,000	87½
Chicago & Erie 1st 8,000	111½	5,000	87⅜
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 3,000	95¾	10,000	87⅜
8,000s3	96	16,000	87⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 10,000	43½	108,000	87⅜
5,000	43⅜	15,000	87⅜
10,000	42¾	Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 153,000	54⅝
12,000	43⅜	500	54⅝
29,000	42¾	1,000	54⅝
30,000	42½	180,000	54½
7,000	43¼	110,000	54⅝
5,000	43½	500	54½
55,000	43	8,000	54½
7,000	43⅛	41,000	54⅝
32,000	43	1,000	54¾
10,000	43⅛	4,000	54⅝
8,000	43	500	54½
Chic & Northwestn Cons 7s 3,000	140⅝	25,000	54⅝
1,000	140½	17,000	54⅝
Chic & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s 3,000	106¾	15,000	54⅞
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 8,000	103⅛	North Pac Cons 5s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented 10,000	59½
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 51,000	97½	10,000	59⅜
5,000	98	Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co Ctfs 3,000	46
C, St P, M & O Cons 3,000	120½	Nor Pac Term'l 1st 3,000	108
Cln, Day & Ir 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs 2,000	108½	People's G & C Chic, 1st Cons 6s 7,000	104½
C, C & Ind 1st 2,000	107⅜	Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented 16,000	81⅞
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 3,000	75	5,000	82
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	68	15,000	81⅞
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000	117½	10,000	81⅜
Del, S Shore & A 5s 1,000	100	2,000	81⅞
E Tenn, V & Ga 1st 7,000	108⅝	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 5,000	109
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 5,000	108¼	Pitts, Cin & St L 1st 1,000	109½
Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn 1st 10,000	110½	Oreg R R & Nav 4s 40,000	83½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	112	30,000	83½
1,000	112¼	7,500	83½
Elmira, Cort & N 6s 15,000	99½	500	83¾
Erie 4s, Prior Bonds 6,000	94⅜	Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000	115
10,000	94	Trust Co Certfs 2,000xl	113¾
Galv, H & H 5s 1,000	94¼	11,000	113⅞
10,000	85	20,000	114
Total sales		Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 9,000	75
		25,000	74¾
		5,000s3	74¾
		5,000	74¾
		20,000	75
		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 4,000	99¾
		Rich & Danville 6s 3,000	121
		Rio Grande Western 1st 10,000	74
		Roch & Pitts Cons 17,000	118½
		St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co Certfs 9,000	49
		1,000	49¼
		10,000	49
		St L & Iron Mountain 1st Ext 5s 14,000	101½
		St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	77
		St L, Kan & Northern, St Chas Bridge 1st 1,000	107
		St L & San Fr 2d, Class C 1,000	115
		St L & San Fran 4s 10,000	66¼
		20,000	66⅝
		50,000s30	66½
		5,000	66⅝
		5,000	66¾
		15,000	66⅞
		St L & S F G M 6s 6,000	98½
		5,000s20f	98½
		St L & S F Gen 6s 2,000	112¼
		5,000s20f	112¼
		5,000	112⅞
		St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s 2,000	123½
		Con 6s Reduc'd to 4½s 4,000	103¼
		1,000	103¾
		15,000	103
		14,000	103½
		73,000	103¾
		10,000s3	103⅝
		San A & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	57¾
		So Pac of Ariz 1st 3,000	94½
		South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 5,000	86
		7,000	86½
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 16,000	90
		1,000	90⅜
		2,000	90
		1,000	90¼
		10,000	90⅜
		Standard R & T 6s 5,000	75
		Tenn. C'l I & R 6s, Birmingh'm Div 1st 1,000	86
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	90
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	21½
		Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000	99
		Union Pac 1st, '96 Trust Co Certfs 4,000	98
		Union Pac 1st, '98, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 13,000	103
		10,000	103½
		Un Pac Ext S F 8s, Trust Co Certfs, 2,000	90
		Wabash 1st 5s 12,000	107¼
		5,000	107⅛
		Wabash 2d 5s 3,000	69½
		West Shore Gtd 4s 8,000	107¾
		1,000	108
		Wn N Y & Penn Gen 1,000	49½
		11,000	49¾
		West'n U Col Tr 5s 2,000	106¾
		Wilkes & East 1st 4,000	89
		1,000	89½
		10,000	90
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs 17,000	39
		2,000	39¼
		5,000	39½
		10,000	39¾
		2,000	39⅞
		8,000	39½
		2,000	39⅞
		$2,793,000	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs-day.	Wednes-day.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.74	.67
Challar	.98	.94
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.15
Crown Point	.31	.32
Gould & Curry	.51	.49
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.15
Mexican	.45	.45
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Potosi	.53	.51
Savage	.49	.49
Sierra Nevada	.46	.43
Union Consolidated	.33	.32
Utah	.04	.05

	Thurs. day.	Wednes-day.
Yellow Jacket	.31	.30
Standard	1.60	1.65

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 4.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.72	.72½
Argentum	.30	.30
Blue Bell	.06	.05¾
Consolidated	.12	.12½
Grouse	.07¾	.08
Elkton	1.35	1.34
Gibson	.48½	48½
Golden Fleece	.75	.80
Isabella	.51	.50½
Jefferson	.13	.13½
Pharmacist	.12¾	.12¾
Portland	1.24	1.25½
Rosa	.10¼	.10¼
Triton	.25	.25
Work	.09	.09

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95¼	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112½
4s, c., 1907	112⅞	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	122½	122⅝
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	122¾
5s, r., 1904	113½	114
5s, c., 1904	113½	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	104	..
Adams Express	149	153
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	61
Am. Coal	111	119
Am. Cot. Oil	11¼	12¼
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	53½	55½
Am. T. & C.	90	..
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf.	25½	27
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brooklyn Un. Gas	90	93
Brunswick Co.	⅝	½
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	55¾	56⅜
Central Pacific	11¾	12⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	170
C.Coal & I.Dev.pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron.	24½	25¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4¾	5
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	45
Com. Cable	150	172
Consol. Coal	83	40
Den. & R. G.	11¼	12¾
D. & R. G. pf.	42½	44
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	55	..
D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9¾
E. E. I. of N. Y.	104½	106
Erie	14¾	15¼
Erie 1st pf.	35	36
Erie 2d pf.	19¾	22⅜
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	121½	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	4¾	5
Harlem	292	..
Homestake	35	40
Ill. Central	94¾	96
Iowa Central	7¼	8
Iowa Central pf.	25½	26
Joliet & Chicago	155	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	14
Keokuk & West.	..	40
Lacledе Gas.	23½	24½
Lacledе Gas pf.	70	75
L. E. & W.	16½	17½
L., N. A. & C.	..	4
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	..	9
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	90	93
Minn. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. pf.	47½	48½
Minn. Iron	..	50
Mobile & Ohio	21	23
Morris & Essex.	162	165
Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15
National Starch	5	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	..	22
New Cent. Coal	4	8
New England	..	37
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	9
Nor. & West., all in. paid	11⅜	12¼
Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid	17¼	18
North Am.	4½	4¾
Ohio Southern	..	5
Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	14	17
Penn. Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2¼	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	47	50
Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	31½	32½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	51
P., Ft. W. & C.	164	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	..	11
Rens. & Saratoga.	176	186
R., W. & O.	117	118
St. L. S. W.	4	4½
St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11½
St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	92½
St. P., M. & M.	114	117
St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Sil. bull, certfs.	64⅞	65¼
Texas Pacific	9⅛	9¼
Third Avenue	153	156
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	2	2⅛
U. S. Express	36	42
Wabash	6¼	6⅝
West. Union Beef	6½	7¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½
180	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32	32	32	32
20,380	Am. Sug. Refs.	116¼	116½	114½	114⅝
300	Am. Tobacco	73½	73⅝	72¼	72⅜
80	At., Top. & S. F.	15⅞	15⅞	15	15
20	Bay State Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
2,520	Chicago Gas	78¼	78¼	77	77½
390	Chi., R. I. & P.	68	68	67¾	67¾
6,850	Chi., Bur. & Q.	75½	75¼	74⅜	74½
9,140	Chi., M. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅝
220	Cent. of N. J.	100	100	99	99⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
120	Del. & Hudson	107½	107½	107½	107½
960	General Electric	36⅛	36	35¼	35⅝
260	Louis. & Nash.	51¼	51⅜	51	51
50	Manhattan	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
70	Nor. Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
410	Nor. Pac. pf.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
420	Phil. & Reading	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26¾
20	Southern pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Standard R. & T.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30	Tenn. C. & I.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
130	Union Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
530	U. S. Leather pf.	60¼	60¼	59½	59½
670	Western Union	83½	83½	82⅝	83
44,040					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Can. South. 2d	107	107	107	107
5,000	Chi. & N. P. 5s	42⅝	43¼	42⅜	43¼
4,000	Mo., K. & E. 1st	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4,000	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3,000	Wabash 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
$18,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Diamond Match, which closed at 113 last night, opened today at 112½ for small lots and 122½ account.

Later there was some more of the same selling, and at noon the market was quiet at 118@120. In all, thirty shares were sold below 121½ up to noon. Brewing stocks were stronger, and Milwaukee preferred advanced to 37. A bid of 37½ was made privately for 500 shares. The reduction in the Bank of England rate aided in the advance of Brewing, as it induces more foreign buying. Bonds continue steady at sales prices.

It was reported this morning that all the negotiations in connection with the sale of the Consolidated bonds to the New York and Philadelphia people had been completed.

Biscuit, which was steady and quiet in the morning, at 50½, sold to 52 in the afternoon. Strawboard advanced to 30, on the report of the company, and Match closed at 120.

The Directors of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company have declared their regular dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record the 5th inst. The annual meeting of the American Strawboard Company took place to-day.

Comparing the figures on the balance sheet with those in last year's statement, Vice President Newcomb found that the bonded indebtedness had been reduced $70,000, bills payable had been decreased $114,000, while bills receivable and accounts receivable showed an increase of $86,000. This amounts to a net increase in the company's financial standing of $370,000.

To-day's Clearing House settlement prices on the board:

American Strawboard	30
C. & C. C. & I. Co.	61
Brew & Malt. Co.	12⅝
Brew. & Malt Co. pf.	35
Chicago City Railway	204
Chicago Package & P. Co.	39½
Chicago Package & P. Co. pf.	88½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	119⅝
Lake Street Elevated	16⅜
Int. Packing Company	23
Int. Packing Company pf.	45½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	38¾
New York Biscuit Company	51½
North Chicago Street Railroad	106
Street's West. Stable Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	92
Lake Street Elevated T. certfs.	14

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—There was a material increase in the volume of business in investment circles to-day. Brokers reported a surprising increase in their orders for good bonds and dividend-paying stocks, and in the execution of the same prices in more instances than one were sent to their highest figures on record. Included in this list may be mentioned Edison Electric 5s, (102½,) Choctaw general 5s, (77½,) People's Passenger 4s, (97,) Electric and People's Traction 4s, (45⅝,) Reading stamped 5s, (103¾,) and Philadelphia City Passenger, ($175 per share.) With the exception of the latter, the securities named were all very active, but the investment demand did not end here. It expanded, and included such dividend-payers as Philadelphia Traction and Pennsylvania Railroad, both of which were strong. The general market was decidedly firm, the only exceptions being Union Traction and Lehigh Valley. The latter was sold on its unfavorable December statement, and there was liquidation in Union by people who do not care to pay the coming $2.50 installment.

The industrials were neglected and practically lower. Regarding the West Chicago Street Railroad sale, the deal has not been fully consummated, but there is no doubt that it will go through.

Closing quotations for the active issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	28½	29
Pennsylvania	52¾	52⅝
Reading	13⅛	13 3-16
Western

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

E. Hartman has bought of H. Wallach, at $45,000, two five-story brownstone-front flats, 329 and 331 East Ninetieth Street, 25 by 100.8 each, and will give in trade, at $40,000, the five-story brownstone-front tenement, with stores, 1,748 First Avenue, 25 by 90, and the four-story brownstone-front flat 339 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

T. S. Molloy has sold to Adolph Bendheim 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story frame house, 20 by 40, on lot 25 by 100.11.

John M. Linck has sold to Wehnes Brothers, at $3,000, a lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

T. A. H. Sigler has bought of H. H. Wyand, at $5,100, a house and lot on the west side of Anthony Avenue, 150 feet north of Burnside Avenue.

Ella W. Lincoln and another have sold to a Mr. Fiagler the four-story brownstone dwelling 15 Park Avenue, 16.5 by 80, for about $33,000.

Partition and foreclosure sales divided the attention of a crowd of fair dimensions at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday. What promised to be the sale of the day was, however, robbed of its interest to outside investors and speculators by the persistency shown by a representative of one of the heirs in outbidding everybody and securing at excellent prices the full ownership of the four valuable parcels offered by Philip A. Smyth in partition. The were formerly owned by Forbes Holland, who, up to his death, a few years ago, was a well-known personage in political circles and among the old-time road drivers. The action to dispose of the estate was brought by John J. Donnelly against Edward Holland and others. Mrs. James M. Hennessy, owner of 6 East Thirty-first Street, adjoining the first parcel sold, and the mother of Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy, was the buyer for a total of $157,850. William M. Ryan did the bidding in her interest.

Auctioneer Smyth had the honor of selling yesterday, also in partition, the smallest property that has probably ever been submitted at auction. It is triangular in shape, 8.6 by 8 by 3, and on St. Nicholas Avenue, north of what was formerly One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. It brought $101 from an owner of adjoining property, who was also the plaintiff in the legal action. Following are the details of the day's transactions:

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, 63 East Seventeenth Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.11, to Joseph Rosenberg, at $21,950.

D. F. Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, 184 South Street, a five-story brick store and loft building, 33 by 76.1 by 32.9 by 76.1, to Manly A. Ruland, for a customer, at $23,500; also in foreclosure, under the direction of Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, as referee, 390 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 12.6 by 80.11½ by 12.7½ by 79, to the plaintiff, the East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association, at $5,000, and also in foreclosure, a lease of the store floor and apartments in 321 East Fifty-fourth Street, to the plaintiff, the W. H. Frank Brewing Company, for $50.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 241 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, 15 by 62, to the plaintiff, Adele Kneeland, as executrix and trustee, at $7,600; also in foreclosure the vacant plot, 60 by 100, on the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to the plaintiff, Simon Haberman, at $11,500.

S. De Walltears sold, in foreclosure, a three-story brick building, with plot, 46 by 65.5 by 46 by 65.4⅜, on the east side of a private road, 68 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Webster Avenue and Vanderbilt Avenue West, to the plaintiff, T. Chesley Richardson, at $6,000.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Mrs. Ellen M. Hennessy, heir of the estate, 8 East Thirty-first Street, 25 by 110.4, with building, for $44,750; the adjoining and similar property, 10 East Thirty-first Street, for $46,750; the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5, for $46,250, and 1,001 Madison Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 79, for $20,100; also in partition, the gore strip, 8.6 by about 8 by 3, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 37.4 feet north of the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, (now closed,) to the plaintiff, Daniel D. Lawson, for $101.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

By Marlin F. Hatch, foreclosure sale, James W. Gerard, Jr., referee, 332 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 283.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,002.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, Ryer Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 25 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,229.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, Washington Avenue, east side, 64.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 21.6 by 80. Due on judgment, $2,929.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 332 and 334 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 65 by 100.11, three-story brick distillery. Due on judgment, $27,106.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

George F. Pelham is drawing plans for four private dwelling houses, to be built on the north side of Ninety-third Street, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, for Alexander Walker. The buildings will be of four stories and American basements, and are estimated to cost $20,000 each. Three of the houses will have a frontage of 19 feet each, the other 18 feet. They will have fronts of light colored brick and limestone.

Mr. Pelham is the architect of the three five-story apartment houses, 25 by 80 feet each, to be built on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for Henry Rothschild. The buildings will cost $18,000 each, and will have fronts of limestone and brick. Stores will occupy the ground floors.

Mr. Rothschild will build, also, from plans by the same architect, two apartment houses, similar to the above, on the plot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 44 and 46 West Forty-fourth Street and 47 and 49 West Forty-third Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 50 by 200.10, by Frederick Billings of 100 Broadway, owner; Rossiter & Wright of 94 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Convent Avenue, for eleven four-story brick dwellings, each 16 by 50, by Thomas J. McLaughlin of 67 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, architects; cost, $182,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Convent Avenue, for eight three-story and basement brick dwellings, six 16 by 52 and two 15 by 52, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Louis Entzer of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 454 West Twenty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, 28.9 by 86, by William W. Gallagher of 1,503 Madison Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 77, by Emily L. Felt of 218 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, northwest corner of Arthur Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by 47, by J. F. Cronin of 2,004 Arthur Avenue, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost omitted.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40, by Philip J. Fox of 434 Wales Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 144 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50, by Charles Van Riper of 378 Mott Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 217 Sixth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling, by Frank W. Mitchell of 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; W. G. Jones of 10 East Fourteenth Street, architect; King Brothers of 308 Bowery, lessees; cost, $1,800.

No. 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and workshop, by Emile Claus of 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Bruno W. Berger, 105 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 382 Seventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick hotel, by Henry Hughes of 105 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

MADISON AV, 257; Albertina T. Russell to James Speyer $100
33D ST, 30 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Alma Carlson..... 1,000
126TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Mary V. Mott to Mary M. Low...
142D ST, s s, 138.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; John B. Pine, referee, to Margaret Heenan..... 12,600
141ST ST, n w corner of Edgecombe Av, 68.11x99.11x52.2x101.4; Judson S. Todd to Alfred W. Stone..... 1
142D ST, s s, 138.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Margaret Heenan to Moses Barnett..... 1
148TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 125x99.11; Andrew J. Robinson and wife to James Thomson..... 1
8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 75; Nellie Jacobs to Max Levy..... 19,000
EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 165th St, runs n 42.7x e — to centre line of avenue, x s — to street x w —; William R. Knapp and another, executors, &c., to Thomas H. O'Connor..... 1
LOTS 108 and 113, map of Arden property; Karl and Emma Papp to Edward Schultz. 3,000
SHIEL ST, n s, 75.1 ft e of 4th St, 33x 105.5; Bridget Parker to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company..... 100
2D AV, or Pleasant Av, e s, 138 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Fannie C. Steinert to Isabella Haraden..... 1,000
LOTS 378 and 379, ½ part, map of Laconia Park; Peter E. Klein and wife to William Van Valkenberg..... 2,000
EAST BROADWAY, 45; Jacob Korn to Hannah R. Simon..... 25,000
FRONT ST, 378; Henry Frohwitter to Mendel Alterman..... 100
BETHUNE ST, n s, 88 ft w of Washington St, 88x—; Henry W. Collins, referee, to Eugene D. Collins, 1-6 part..... 1
DELANCEY ST, n s, 78.3 ft e of Sheriff St, 21.9x100; Dora Haft to Charles Brown, ½ part..... 1
3D AV, w s corner of 98th St, 50.9x83.9; George F. Johnson to Allen D. Pryor..... 10
110TH ST, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Philip Michel and others to John Malsch and another..... 4,500
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 97th St, 25x105; Conrad R. Gross and others to Francis Frey..... 1
113TH ST, 18 East; Hyman Sonn and others to Gertrude V. Keeley..... 27,000
120TH ST, 359 West; Henry Gerken and wife to May D. Donaldson..... 100
120TH ST, s s, 249.11 ft e of Columbus Av, 0.1x100.11; A. A. Teets to Philip Teets and others..... 10
LOT at centre line, between 137th and 138th Sts, and 80 ft e of 8th Av, runs e 22.6x s 12.6x w 22.6x n 12.6; Louis M. Bailey to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 10
CONVENT AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; James R. Hay and wife to John O. Baker..... 1
ESSEX ST, 86; Harris Cohen and wife to Abraham Cohen, ½ part..... 1
SAMP. PROPERTY; Matilda B. Townley and others to Harris Cohen..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Orchard St, 25x175; Henry Ricklefs to Harris Cohen and another..... 24,000
BROADWAY, 878; Wentzel A. Bridgeman and wife to Iola B. Moore and another, ¼ part..... 1
LOT 6, Block 32, map of Pelham Park; Richard Beebe to M. J. Hand..... 1
12TH ST, s s, Lot 286, map of Unionport; Richard Cavanagh to Jeremiah Cavanagh..... 50
12TH ST, s s, part of Lot 286, same map; Lizzie B. Hickox to A. A. Rough..... 900
ANTHONY AV, e s, 191.8 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.11x138x16.8x143; Louis S. Bickwort and others to William W. Yetter..... 4,350
BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 300 ft w of Anthony Av, 50.8x100; Arthur A. Swany and wife to Cora S. Crowell..... 1
GRAND AV, e s, 45 ft n of Belmont Pl, 25x100; John Mallin to James Mallon..... 1
PRIVATE ROAD, e s, 69 ft n of 176th St, 40x65.5; Edward Schenck, referee, to T. Chesley Richardson..... 6,000
COENTIES SLIP, w s, 57 ft s of Front Slip, 27x45; Warren E. Dennis and wife to Marietta B. Bellows..... Omitted
HENRY ST, 127; Mendel Alterman and wife to Henry Frohwitter..... 1
RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Dina Wertheimer to John Stoker..... 1
54TH ST, 100 East; Joseph Collet to the Cameron Company..... 38,000
95TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.8; Sofie Wilkening to Francis J. Schnugg..... 10
47TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Jacob D. Gerdau to Dorothea and wife..... 10
71ST ST, n s, 84 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; Sarah Cape to Jessie C. Dunbar..... 2
71ST ST, n s, 68 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x102.2; same to Emily P. Pape..... 2
14TH ST, 316 West; Benjamin M. Holzman and wife to Henrietta Kahn..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 138th St, 50x100; Walter B. Warren and wife to John O. Baker..... 1
180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; George T. Lorigan and wife to Theodore Baumeister..... 3,200
103D ST, n s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Emilie Schulz to Henry Muller. 5,250
PARK AV, e s, 234 ft s of 183d St, 23.11x 143.9x10x143; the Northern Improvement Company to Margaret B. Cerruti..... 800
MADISON AV, 1,459 to 1,465, and 56 East 131st St; John A. Litchen to George F. Johnson, exchange..... 1
3D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x83.9x 50.9x83.9; Allen D. Pryor to John A. Litchen..... 10
92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Rosa Blau to Rosa Steiber..... 1
79TH ST, 404 East; Adolph Newman and others to Samuel Kopp and another.... 16,900
78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Gertrude V. Keeley to Hyman Sonn and another..... 30,000
78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Lawrence L. Ganson to Gertrude V. Kieley..... 4,500
81ST ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x 102.2; Jennie Dimond to Isaac Rodman..... 15,250
70TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Central Park West, 42x100.5; trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel to Peter Wagner and another..... 33,000

Recorded Leases.

CAMMANN, Hermann H., executor, to P. W. Heinsohn; 45 West St, 3 years..... $1,850
ETTINGER, Raphael, individually, and others, executors, to Max Unger; 316 and 318 Cherry St, 5 1-12 years..... $4,500, 5,000
GOELET, Robert, and another to New York Telephone Company; 32 Gold St, 21 years..... 1,000
HUGHES, Henry, as trustee, to George H. Benson; s w corner of Broadway and 53d St, 5 years..... 1,700
MEYER, Ida, to Joseph R. Oliver; 147 Bleecker St, 3 years..... 1,000
MOLLER, Johan, to Charles Olmstedt; 110 Varick St, 5 years..... 1,020
SUTPHEN, John S., to Edward G. Soltmann; 164 West 46th St, 5 1-6 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Jennie, to executors of Catharine C. Halsted; 324 East 69th St, 3 years..... $6,500
BAUM, George Hahn; s s of 69th St, 191.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 700
AMUNDSON, John A., to Payson Merrill; n e s of Southern Boulevard, 60.6 ft n w of Bronx River, 1 year..... 3,250
SAME to Virginia B. Rogers and another, trustees; n e s of Southern Boulevard, 110.11 ft n w of Decatur Av, 1 year..... 3,250
BOWES, John J., and wife to the New York Savings Bank; n s of 60th St, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
BICKERTON, Eva N., to Jane S. Rice; 556 West End Av, 3 years..... 17,500
BRENNAN, John J., and wife to John Hunt; Lot 280, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest, 2 years..... 150
BOHEMIAN BENEVOLENT AND LITerary Association of the City of New York to the Supreme Lodge of the Bohemian Slavonian Benevolent Society of the State of New York; n s of 73d St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 41,987
BOFFINGER, Eugene A., to John F. Soht; e s of Crotona Av, 25 ft s of Oakland Place, 1 year..... 800
COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Reuben Grunauer; n e corner of Rivington and Orchard Sts, 8 months..... 9,000
CARLSON, Alma, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 36 West 33d St, 3 years..... 13,000
CROSBY, Julia, to Susan Dyckman; e s of Webster Av, 108.6 ft e of 170th St, 3 years..... 3,850
SAME to same; e s of Webster Av, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, 3 years..... 2,150
CHUBB, Mary V., to Christopher Wright; Lots 306, 307, 310, 326 to 328, map of E. K. Willard property at Woodlawn Heights, 1 year..... 610
DONALDSON, William H., and wife to Harriet T. Green; 359 West 120th St, 3 years..... 12,000
EGNER, Michael, and wife to Conrad Stein; n s of 37th St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
FISH, Ida M. and Charlotte R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 61 East 4th St, 5 years..... 8,000
FRIEDMAN, Theresa, to the East River Savings Institution; 181 East Broadway, 3 years..... 20,000
FORDINSKY, Harris, and wife to Absalom F. Bachman; n e corner of 102d St and Lexington Av, 6 months..... 2,000
HATFIELD, Lenora T., to George H. Coults; 118 West 13th St, 3 years..... 17,000
SAME to Catharine M. Storm; s s of 13th St, 262.6 ft w of 6th Av, demand..... 4,050
HEIDELBERGER, Bertha, and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 194 West 10th St, 2 years..... 15,000
HARRINGTON, John, and wife to Richard Jost; Lots 471 and 472, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years..... 1,000
HEENAN, Margaret, to Annie W. Gould; s s of 142d St, 138.10 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 5 years..... 10,000
JONES, Eliza G. and Frederick W., to John C. Curran; n s of 28th St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 5,000
JACKSON, William H., to Fanny Holmes, as executrix, &c.; s s of Teasdale Pl, 357.6 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 4,000
KINDER, Robert, and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf; n e corner of Tinton Av and 165th St, 3 years..... 10,000
KEYS, Edward, and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 51st St, 221 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years..... 10,000
KEILEY, Gertrude V., and William S., 18 East 113th St, 5 years..... 15,000
LIEBERTZ, Joseph, to Jacob Siegel; e s of Prospect Ave, 24.10 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 3,500
LECORNEC, Cecile A., to Benjamin F. Pristley; n s of 165th St, 106 ft n w of Washington Av, 1 year..... 2,000
LASKER, Hattie, Hulda, and Tillie, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 179 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 1,500
LOUGHRAN, Thomas R., and wife to John J. Sperry; 2,131 3d Av, 2 years... 3,000
McCLENAHAN, James, and wife to Sewannee M. Stevenson; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 93d St, 5 years... 30,000
McMULLEN, David L., and wife to Ida A. W. Siney; e s of Bowery, 25 ft n of 5th St, 1 year..... 800
MARKS, Sophie, to Alice S. Whitney; s s of 123d St, 122 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 12,000
MARTINEZ, Aristides, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of 89th St and Av A, 5 years... 16,000
MAISCH, John, and Hermann Scheubner to Philip Michel and others; s s of 110th St, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 3,500
O'NEILL, Frances, and wife to executors, &c., of John J. Herbert; 558 West 44th St, 3 years..... 3,500
PRYOR, Allan D., to George F. Johnson; s e corner of 2d Av and 98th St, 5 years. 20,000
RODMAN, Isaac, and wife to Broadway Savings Institution of New York; 164 West 81st St, 1 year..... 15,000
SIMON, Hannah R., and Jacob Koon; 45 East Broadway, 5 years..... 21,000
SHEITLIS, Philip, and wife to Fanny Bach; 232 Cherry St, installments..... 6,500
SAME to Samuel Weil; same property, 3 months..... 500
SCHMIDT, Rosina, to William T. Rehm; s w s of 150th St, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 2 years..... 2,000
SHIELDS, William J., and wife to Alexander Hadden; n s of 135th St, 94 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year..... 2,000
SCHULTZ, Edward, to Edward V. Burton; Lots 112, 113, 118, map of Arden property, 1 2-3 years..... 862
STEINERT, Fannie C., to Isabella Haraden; e s of Pleasant Av, 63 ft s of 2d St, 3 years..... 500
STONE, Alfred W., to Judson S. Todd; n w corner of Edgecombe Av and 141st St, Av (two mortgages,) 10 months..... 50,750
TREMBERGER, George, and wife to John W. Cornish; e s of Jackson Av, 88 ft n of 165th St, demand..... 7,500
SAME to Smith Williamson; same property, demand..... 400
VILL, John E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s s of Jennings St, Lot 694, map of Section C of Vyse estate, 5 instalments..... 1,200
WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace, to trustees of the Congregation of Shearith Israel; s s of 70th St, 108 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 28,000
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED Presbyterian Church to the Board of Church Extension of the United Presbyterian Church of North America; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 173d St, 3 years..... 2,000
WESSLAU, Elizabeth, individually and as executrix, and others, individually and as executors and heirs of Julius Wesslau, to Lina Rossman, executrix, &c., of Nathan Rossman; 23 Barrow St, 3 years. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONVEY, Thomas J., to Joseph Murphy, Jr..... $1,000
CLOSS, Lonzo, and others, committee of Amelia David, to William H. Burr... 12,274
DE RIVERA, Henry C., trustee for Phebe P. Lahens, to Louis E. Lahens, trustee for Phebe P. Lahens, (five assignments). 5
GREACEN, Robert S., and another, executors of Robert Greacen, to Trina Prigge..... 3,330
GORDON, Theodora and Louisa M., to Reginald Gordon, 2-3 part..... 1
GORDON, Reginald, to Theodora and Louisa M. Gordon, (two assignments). 2
HALLOCK, Charles P., to Millard F. Miller, executor of Frederick Ryer..... 102
LIPPMAN, Frances K., to Moritz Cohn.. 1
MURPHY, Joseph J., to Clara H. Potter, trustee..... 1,000
PUGH, Paul B., to Thekla Rohe..... 3,000
SWARTZ, Henrietta, and another, executors of Solomon M. Swartz, to trustee of Solomon M. Swartz..... 1
SIRE, Albert I., to Edward F. Browning. 1
VAN SANTVOORD, Abraham, referee, to Annie P. Kountze..... 1
SAME to George B. Ward..... 1
SAME to William De L. Ward..... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the Mercantile Trust Company... 16,000
UHL, Oswald W., to trustee for C. M. Uhl..... 2,000
WEIK, William, to Lizzie Weik..... 1,300
WILSON, John and Alexander, to Samuel H. E. Jennings and Thomas Welstead, (two assignments)..... 4,666
WEIL, Jonas J. and Bernhard Mayer, to Samuel Weil..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100; William M. Crane against Lawrence Buckley, owner and contractor $352
BOWERY, 204; John Kelly against Thomas C. Miner, owner; Gustav C. Valladier, contractor..... 116
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x83.11x30.10; Burlington Venetian Blind Company against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor..... 107
58TH ST, 240 East; George W. Meier against Joseph Rosenfeld, owner; Mary Rosenfeld, s s..... 35
84TH ST, n s, 79 ft e of Riverside Av or Drive, 82x100; United States Mortar Supply Company against Platt & Marie, owners and contractors..... 1,281
79TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; same against same..... 198
117TH ST, n s, whole front, between 7th and 8th Av, 100.11x100; Abe Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company against Henry F. Cook, owner; Chambers & Lennon, contractors..... 747
AMSTERDAM AV, 995; same against John Flanagan, owner; Chambers & Lennon, contractors..... 176
AMSTERDAM AV, 428 to 434; same against Charles Buek, owner; Chambers & Lennon, contractors..... 554
138TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 75x100; Brooklyn Novelty Works against Lavelle Brothers, owners and contractors 87
AMSTERDAM AV, n w s, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 50x90; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Gustavus L. Lawrence, owner; William S. Anderson and Streiffer & Son, contractors..... 324
102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x 100.11; William H. Fiero against Jacob Feinburg and Joseph Rosenburg, owners and contractors..... 2,396
67TH ST, n s, 181.8 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 100; Hepe, Koven & Co., against James McLaughlin, owner; Han Reinhardt & E. F. Beglin, contractors..... 83
—Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1893.
JENNINGS ST, s s, 229 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 21x100; John E. Vill on G. D. W. Clocke to the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company..... 388
WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, —x—; Caroline Hartwell on J. D. Butler to Mecker & Carter..... 724

Lis Pendens.

62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company against Theodore Von Ganther and others; amended action to foreclose mortgage.)
BARKER AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125; Frederick Ryer, Jr., against Margaret A. Sinclair, (to foreclose mortgage.)
WALTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 100x 125; Cora M. Bramwell and another against Charles W. Kay and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
18TH ST, n s, 410 and 412 East, also 105 East 93d St; Bernard Galewski against Susan Fennelly and others, (warrant of attachment.)
GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 25x 100; Martin Herman and others against Isidore Nacht and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
VYSE AV, e s, 175 ft n of Freeman St, 25x 100; Katharina Linck against Mary McAvoy and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
157TH ST, s s, 150 ft n e of Highbridge St, 50x200x50x198; Thomas Kerr, executor, &c., of Patrick Kerr, deceased, against William and Jane Barrett, (to foreclose mortgage.)
PARK ROW, n w s, 25 ft n e of Duane St, runs n e 49.7x n w 102.2x s w 07.5x n w 0.8x s w 67.4 to Duane St, x s e 22x n e 25x s e 81 to Park Row; Washington Life Insurance Company against Augustus Clason and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
HOUSTON ST, 468 and 470 East; Mary Fry against Rudolph Bohm and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
84TH ST, n s, 468 ft w of West End Av, 82x 102.2; Edward Hirsh and others against Richard G. Platt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
242D ST, 37 East; Melvina H. Ross against Moses Palmer and others, (partition.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—W. W. HURLBUT & Co.—Schedules of W. W. Hurlbut & Co., ship brokers at 18 Broadway, and New Orleans, show liabilities, $86,307; nominal assets, $24,102; actual assets, $4,640. They made an assignment on Nov. 12.

—WOLF & GROSS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment from Kings County against Wolf & Gross, importers of glassware at 47 Barclay Street, for $2,800, in favor of Philippina Gross. The Sheriff has been in charge for several days under an execution for $508 in favor of the Union Square Bank.

—NATIONAL ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.—Judge Truax has appointed George F. Porter receiver of the National Electrical Exposition Company, in proceedings for voluntary dissolution. There are no creditors and the assets of $20,000 have been distributed as a dividend among the stockholders and the proceedings are merely formal to wind up the concern.

—ANDRES POHLMANN.—An attachment for $8,040 has been received by the Sheriff from Cortland County, N. Y., against Andres Pohlmann of 101 Pearl Street, in favor of William J. Montanye, Gruber & Bonynige, who have charge of the matter, said the attachment was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of Haiti, and was to attach his interest in the firm of Johannes Haustedt & Co. Mr. Pohlmann, when served, said he had no interest in the firm.

—STEPHEN A. DUTTON.—Judgment for $11,612 was entered yesterday against Stephen A. Dutton, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for swindling Miss Lily A. Godfrey, in favor of the Connecticut Indemnity Association of Waterbury, for the amount due on a note made by Dutton on March 14, 1895, for $10,000, payable four months after date, which was indorsed by Harvey M. and Mary I. Munsell. The judgment was also entered against Mr. and Mrs. Munsell. Dutton in his answer, claimed that it was an accommodation note, and that he did not receive any money on it from the plaintiff.

—MARCUS ROSENTHAL.—Marcus Rosenthal, wholesale liquor dealer at 131 Reade Street, has given a bill of sale of the business to Yette Friedman, who is said to be his mother-in-law, for $1. Most of the stock of wines and liquors was removed from the store yesterday and on Wednesday. Jacob Harris has a claim of $500 for 100 cases of rye whisky, and has taken measures to get back his goods. Mr. Rosenthal was a general trader at Kimberley, South Africa, when he was a young man, but is said to have lost the money he made in this business in mines. He came to this country about ten years ago, and later on obtained an agency for mineral water, and afterward worked into the liquor business. In July last he claimed assets of $72,000, liabilities about $13,000.

—HELLENBERG & LOEWENSTEIN.—Adolph and Herman Hellenberg, doing business as Hellenberg & Loewenstein, manufacturers of neckwear at 104 and 106 Bleecker Street, have given a bill of sale to Loewenstein Brothers for $18,728. The latter are no relation, it is said to the Mr. Loewenstein formerly of the first-named firm. The business was started thirty years ago by Hellenberg & Loewenstein. Mr. Loewenstein died in 1880, and the other two partners continued under the old firm style. They formerly did a large business, but of late it has fallen off considerably. A few years ago they claimed to be worth $170,000. They are said to have been stockholders in three banks and in a silk mill. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday and a committee was appointed to investigate and report a basis of settlement. Joseph I. Green represents the Messrs. Hellenberg. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have received claims from these creditors for several thousand dollars.

Out of Town.

—JOHN LEE.—The assignment of John Lee, yarn manufacturer of Philadelphia, to James H. Lee, is announced. The liabilities will amount to about $43,000.

—CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY.—The Consumers' Ice Company of Cincinnati assigned yesterday without preferences, owing to a disagreement among stockholders. The assets are placed at $107,000 and the liabilities at $81,000, and the parties interested say that the concern is solvent.

—WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD & CO.—William H. Crawford and William C. Crawford, trading as William H. Crawford & Co., wholesale dealers in spices, &c., at Baltimore, yesterday made an assignment to J. K. Bartlett. The members of the firm also assigned individually. The assets are estimated at $100,000, with liabilities considerably above that figure.

—MAAS & SCHWARTZ AND S. MASS & CO.—Maas & Schwartz, cotton commission merchants, and S. Mass & Co., a kindred firm, doing a wholesale grocery business, made an assignment at Selma, Ala., yesterday, naming N. S. Smith as assignee. Liabilities, $300,000. The creditors are New York banks, which rediscounted paper for the failed Commercial Bank of Selma, the failure of which necessitated the assignment. Assets are not given.

Judgments.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

ARNOLD, Zetta—M. Well..... $459
ALPWENTE, John H.—A. Flaster..... 17
ANTHONY, Henry C.—Lincoln National Bank..... 765
BAXTER, Walter F.—P. Nagle..... 433
BOOKMAN, Abraham L.—I. Stern and others..... 325
BILLINGS, Edward—The Belle of Bourbon Company..... 72
BIONDI, Ugo—O. Hammerstein, costs..... 26
BUCKBEE, John—J. B. Ellison and others..... 74
BANG, Peter—New Jersey Title and Abstract Company..... 98
BOYLE, James W.—D. K. Cole..... 322
BROSMER, Frank, and William A. Matthesius—G. Finck..... 73
BRUSTLEIN, Anthony P., and Alfonso Bigliardi—P. Maresi..... 161
BARMOSE, Charles—W. Clausen and others..... 108
BRADLEY, George B.—H. B. Niles..... 594
BEAUCHAMP, Henry—Emma Mittelstaedt..... 41
BOLGER, Mary—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 117
BRATTON, William L.—E. E. Pabst..... 109
BOUILLION, Michael L., and Patrick M. Hannigan—Harriet M. Vantine..... 880
BEIR, Simon and Nathan—C. D. Curnen and another..... 140
CLAPP, Ozro W., and Dwight O.—J. F. Coleman..... 554
CAROLIN, Owen—Meriden Britannia Company..... 240
CONRAD, Louis—C. H. Mayer..... 91
CETTA, Frank—C. J. Schulze..... 150
COCO, Peter M. and Paul—W. G. and James E. Schuyler..... 74
CONNOR, Susan, as administratrix, and Henrietta J., Charles S., and Benjamin F. Connor, as executors, &c.—Ann E. Watson, as executrix, &c..... 821
CANTILLO, Nicolas—D. W. Couch, Jr.... 163
DELANEY, Martin J.—A. Jackson..... 3,231
DAUER, Henry—G. Mackenzie, costs..... 78
DASSEL, Louis H.—William Zaum 1,048
DIXON, Courthandt P.—R. A. Polhemus.. 34,381
FRIED, Ignatz—D. R. Downer..... 256
FRANKEL, Herman—L. Muntwyler and another..... 428
FOX, Catharine—V. Finamore..... 112
FEELEY, John W., and Charles E. Poor—James T. Brown..... 547
GERLACH, Nettie A.—L. M. Lyon..... 185
GERLACH, Charles A.—Same..... 2,330
GAULD, Gordon and Charlotte, Margaret A. McCaffrey—Queens County Bank..... 143
GENSHEIMER, Andrew—J. Kling..... 65
GRAHAM, Thomas—S. J. Bach and others. 235
GUENTSCHE, Herman C., and Eugene A. Thompson—E. T. Goldberg..... 187
HESS, Charles W.—Joseph Hornthal and another..... 136
HERZOG, Abraham S.—The George L. Vose Manufacturing Company..... 682
HAYDEN, Charles A.—A. Patterson and F. MacNee..... 72
HARTLEY, Tom W.—G. J. Kraus, costs.. 10
HURD, Augustus, and Charles F. Hunt—A. Wick..... 129
HENDERSON, Russell H.—J. N. Hayes.. 648
HANLON, George, William, and Edward —Henrietta

THE REFORMS FOR CUBA

The Decree Authorizing Them Was Signed by Queen Regent Christina Yesterday.

TAKES EFFECT WITH PEACE.

Partial Home Rule to be Granted to the Cubans in Local Affairs—A Long Step Toward Good Government for the Island.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the Island of Cuba, which it was announced would be signed on Saturday, was signed by the Queen Regent to-day.

The document covers several pages of the official Gazette, and additional details of its provisions which were obtained by a representative of the United Associated Presses this morning show the following provisions of the scheme:

One of the principal features of the plan is the creation of a Cuban Assembly, which will be known as the Council of Administration. This body will be composed of thirty-five members, of which twenty-one will be elected by popular vote, and six by the leading municipal and provincial corporations. The remaining eight members will consist of a leading Magistrate, a university professor, Archiepiscopal delegate, and five ex-Senators or Deputies. All measures desired by municipal and provincial councils which may be disapproved by the Governor General can be appealed to the Administrative Council, and finally referred to the Colonial Minister at Madrid.

The Municipal and Provincial Councils will nominate the Municipal Judges and the Council of Administration will frame the budget and draw up a customs tariff under the proviso that a protective margin of 40 per cent. at least shall be allowed to Spanish goods against foreign goods. The customs officials must be Cubans.

The Governor General of the Island is empowered to appoint the high officials, but they must be Cubans or Spaniards who have resided in the Island for two years. These officials include the intendants, Magistrates, and Prefects.

The Municipal Councils General will elect their own Presidents and control the administration of education.

The Government reserves full power to maintain public order, and may adopt measures even against these reforms whenever such measures may be needed to suppress rebellious movements.

The Government will regulate the tariff until a special Cuban tariff is decided upon.

As previously announced, the Cuban representation in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will remain as heretofore.

The publication of the plan has made a bad impression in Spain, as the scheme is generally regarded as giving everything to the Cubans.

GEN. WEYLER IN SANTA CLARA.

Many Engagements with the Insurgents, but Few Killed.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—Since Capt. Gen. Weyler entered the Santa Clara Province a week ago his columns have had a series of encounters with various parties of rebels, which were eventually dispersed. All the way from Las Cruces to Santa Clara the shooting on the part of the rebels increased and their movements became bolder, a party of insurgents even firing upon Gen. Weyler's camp on the River Sagua.

The vanguard of the Spanish columns also had to fight its way across the Sagua River, and other bodies of troops were compelled to do likewise at different places along the river where they essayed to cross. Despite these frequent encounters the losses reported were insignificant on both sides. Only two rebels were killed and Gen. Weyler's forces lost only one killed and seven wounded.

Various engagements have occurred in the vicinity of Sagua de Tanamo in which the rebels lost over sixty killed and wounded, and the troops had two privates killed and a naval commander and twenty-one privates wounded.

Cubans Will Have Independence.

"There is nothing for us to say," was the answer made by members of the Cuban Junta yesterday, when questioned concernig Spain's war programme of reform. "It's an old dog under a new name," said Gen. Palma, and Dr. Castillo added: "And our old answer still holds; we are fighting for absolute independence, and the fighting will not stop till we have won absolute independence."

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Speeches by the Retiring President and His Successor.

At the meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last night, the retiring President, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, delivered his valedictory address. He said the $10,000 debt ought to be met without delay, and that the defects in the building ought to be remedied. The library contains 46,000 volumes. The permanent fund is being increased to $100,000 by private subscription. There are 807 resident and 77 non-resident members. Dr. Bryant spoke of President Cleveland's personal interest in the progress of the society.

Dr. Bryant's successor, Dr. Edward G. Janoway, was received with applause, and he made a long address. After discussing business features he said that the profession should honor the memory of Morton, the Boston physician who introduced anesthetics in surgery, and equal honor is due O'Dwyer of New York for the introduction of intubation.

Dr. Janeway referred to the odium which had been brought upon the profession by medical experts taking sides in legal controversies. He declared that some plan should be found for stopping this, and he recommended that a committee be appointed to develop such a plan.

KENTUCKY NEGRO LYNCHED.

For Writing an Insulting Letter to a White Woman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—A mob hanged Robert Morton, a negro, three miles from Rockfield some time after last midnight.

Morton, who is a son of a section hand, was suspected of sending an insulting and insinuating note to Miss Johnson, a highly respected young white woman of Bowling Green. A posse last night went to arrest Morton, and secreted him in a house on the Russellville Pike. The mob came a few hours later, and, as usual in lynching cases, had little difficulty in getting the prisoner, who was hanged to a tree.

The body was found this morning. Morton was twenty-one years old and bore a good reputation.

Hoboken Fire Victims.

Mrs. Martin Facilla, one of the victims of the Fourteenth Street fire in Hoboken, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital yesterday. She is suffering from pneumonia, consequent upon exposure during the morning of the fire, and her recovery is doubtful. The search for the body of Grace Mangels, the eight-year-old niece of Ferdinand Mangels, who was burned in the fire, was abandoned yesterday. It is believed the body fell into the cellar and was almost entirely consumed.

Real Estate Dealer Arrested.

F. H. Spengemann, a real estate dealer of Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Emma Colfax of 419½ Henderson Street. She alleges that she paid Spengemann $15 to secure rooms she had rented of him. When she went to take possession he refused to allow her to enter, and when she demanded her money he tendered her $6 and would give her no more. Mr. Spengemann denied the story, and was paroled until to-day.

Street Extension Opposed.

Howard Payson Wilds, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, said yesterday that his department would make a fight against the bill introduced in the Assembly and which proposes to extend One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue. He suggests that this extension may be in the interest of the Union Railroad Company, and that it would enable that road to connect its One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street branch with the Third Avenue Cable Road in Amsterdam Avenue. He fears that the extension might interfere with the city's water mains, and that the grade would be too steep.

LAST TWO DAYS OF THE GAS EXPOSITION,
Madison Square Garden, 2 to 11 P. M.
Gas Cooking Demonstrations Day and Night by Mrs. Lemcke, Mrs. Rorer, and Miss Andrews.
EDISON'S VITASCOPE, OLD GUARD BAND, A COAL MINE, A POSTER SHOW.
THE GREAT TIFFANY GAS TOWER, with its wonderful brilliancy and thousands of lights. Adm., 25 cents. Children with adults free.

BOARDERS WANTED.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

39TH ST. 14 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Charming suite (2d floor) rooms; also singly; southerly exposure; location, table, and service strictly first-class; references.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

LEXINGTON AV., near 57th.—Square room, with breakfast, $3; gentleman. Comfort, 530 6th Av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
A. C. DIXON
speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in
COOPER UNION
to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
Proofs that God Answers Prayer.
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.
DO NOT FAIL TO HEAR
A. C. DIXON
SUNDAY, FEB. 7, at 4 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MEETING FOR PRAYER AND PRAISE IN 14th Street Presbyterian Chuch, corner 2d Av., to-night from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and washing or housework; has five years' reference as nurse; home preferred to wages. K. Kernen, 427 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with sewing; three years' excellent references. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 323 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSE and Seamstress.—By a competent girl; city reference. 166 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good city reference. 18 East 32d St.

Cooks.
COOK.—By thoroughly good woman cook; understands cooking in all branches; no objection to country; references; good baker. Call, two days, 108 West 40th St., basement.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook; capable of taking chef's place; can take entire charge of marketing; personal references. C. Taylor, care Mrs. Cross, 51 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a Protestant as plain cook, washer, and ironer in small family; reference; city or country. Over seen. 507 3d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Protestant; good baker; country preferred; wages, $25. 312 West 36th St.

COOK.—Highly recommended; city or country. Bateman, 225 East 43d St.; no cards.

Day's Work.
DAY'S WORK.—By competent Protestant woman to go by day or week; first-class laundress; cuffs, shirts, and collars; best city reference. 231 West 35th St.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker will make gowns in all the latest styles; waists, skirts rebound; also remodeling; evening and ball gowns and cutting and fitting a specialty, or by day. Mrs. Budden, 582 3d Av., second floor, front room.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

'Lady's Maids.
LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care of Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—In a family; good packer and traveler; speaks French, German, English; best city references. B. M., care Mrs. Milot, 289 West 31st St.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; permanent place preferred; best city reference. 229 East 43d St., care of Conway.

Nurses
NURSE, &c.—By a young woman as nurse; assist with chamberwork and do plain sewing; city reference. 202 West 41st St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced woman as infant's nurse. Call at present employer's, 47 West 72d St.

Seamstresses.
SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing. Address, by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Sewing in private family by the day; highly recommended. L. Wardell, 138 East 43d St.

Waitresses.
WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 118 East 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; in private family; best city references. 446 4th Av.

Washing.
WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take washing home; good outdoor drying; best of city reference from private families. Wash, 257 West 42d St.

Miscellaneous.
TELEGRAPHER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter, and single entry bookkeeper desires position; short hours. J. H., Box 181 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—French; thoroughly competent; first-class references; clever silver cleaner; industrious, sober, well mannered; very tall; age, 34; city or country; lady can be seen. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class, experienced man; age, 38 years; is North German; highest city reference; strictly sober; last position three years. Butler, Box 4, 92 East 14th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent Swede; best of city references. C. A., 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; superior credentials; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful; punctual, faithful; generally useful; expectations moderate. Willing, 1,620 Broadway, Telephone 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced city driver; married; English; age, 36; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references. D. S., 643 2d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; personal reference; present employer going abroad. E. W., care janitor, 1,078 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Gardeners.
GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; greenhouse, vegetable; furnace; can milk; willing and obliging; make repairs; reference. John Newbold, Box 157 Times.

Valets.
VALET.—Years' best city reference; knows cooking; with one or two gentlemen. G. B., care of L. Martin, 260 West 39th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
WANTED—A competent waitress; must have city reference. Apply, Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 58 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
WANTED—Janitor; married man; must do repairs; no steam; three city flats; state wages expected. Address H. G., Box 144 Times.

PROPOSALS.
TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS:—Proposals for electric wiring, (amended specifications.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required, for installing the Electric wiring and fixtures in the Workshop building, Kitchen building, Laundry building, and Female employes' building at Ward's Island, N. Y., and frame building for male employes at Central Islip, N. Y., for the Manhattan State Hospital, in accordance with the amended specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M., February 11, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the Electric wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved Surety Company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interest of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President, Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. April 6, 1897, for furnishing the following supplies required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in New York not later than April 20, 1897: 25,000 pounds pea meal, in compressed cylindrical packages, 4 oz. each; 58 pounds saccharin in tablets of 2 grains; 20,000 sheets paper, vegetable parchment; 20,000 round pasteboard boxes; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 8 by 6 inches; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 4½ by 3 inches. Information, &c., obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 6, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER of Fort Hancock, N. J., Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Feb. 6, 1897, and then opened, for the construction at Fort Hancock, N. J., of two buildings, and plumbing, heating, and gas-piping in the same, according to plans and specifications to be seen here. Proposals and instructions to bidders furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. C. A. DEVOL, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A BOATHOUSE FOR ORDnance Department.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a boathouse for Ordnance Department. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

BICYCLES.
3,000 Bicycles, $5 Up.
200 second hand, all makes, great bargains, $5 up. Largest stock new cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., n'r Ann.

PERSONAL.
MINIATURES BY ANDREW AND ARCHIBALD Robertson.—Owners of miniatures by these artists are requested to communicate with HENRY W. SHERRILL, 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, giving name of subject.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted,—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

DRY GOODS.
FRIDAY THE GREATEST DAY HERE. LISterine, 40c.; Green's Nervura, 58c.; Libert's Violets, 29c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.
The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:
TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt; and British India, per steamship La Bretagne," via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria," via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Sisal, Progresso, and Coatzacoalcos, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 12 M for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

WINTER RESORTS.
WHY GO SOUTH?
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.
THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.
The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
RATES REDUCED | Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
NOW OPEN.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address
WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
N. Y. representative, F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House
OF
Lakewood, New Jersey,
David B. Plumer, Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Osirichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M. | Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10A.M. | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10AM
Normannia, Apr. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, Nassau, Nassau, Mexico,
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southwark, Feb. 24, 11 AM
Westland, Feb. 17, noon | Noordland, March 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.
CCMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up. Inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 1st class to Paris, $94.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, 8 AM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N. Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book.
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM...Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM...Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 6
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, N. Y. Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 10, June 21, Aug. 23
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, March 8. WARRIMOO, April 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe....Sat., Feb. 6, 5 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up. Inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 1st class to Paris, $94.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 6
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston, T. G. Eger, General Agent, 201 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.
A Trip to Jamaica,
the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.
Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer
TOURS TO EUROPE.
Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, 828 Chestnut Street.
BOSTON, 332 Washington Street.
Established over half a century.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.
NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.
"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:55 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner office, Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Results of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference Explained by Mr. J. H. Rhoades.

A TALK BY WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Charles Stewart Smith's Remarks About Legislative Committees in Relation to Changes in the Greater New York Charter.

There was a very full attendance of members of the Chamber of Commerce when the monthly meeting, yesterday, was called to order by President Alexander E. Orr. Seated by him on the dais was Brooklyn's ex-Mayor, Charles A. Schieren.

Reporting on the failure of the committee appointed by the Chamber to wait on the Charter Commission of Greater New York to obtain an extension of sixty days, to enable the Chamber to give the subject proper attention, Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the special committee, said:

"You, Mr. President, and many other members of this Chamber, including myself, have had abundant experience before legislative committees, and I have little hope that any amendment desired by the Chamber would be favorably received after the proposed charter is presented to the Legislature. I am sorry to say that, in my opinion, party considerations, and not business principles, will be likely to prevail in the adoption or rejection of the charter."

The report, which was signed by Mr. Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, John Harsen Rhoades, Gustav H. Schwab, and Alexander E. Orr, was accepted, but the committee was continued, at the suggestion of William E. Dodge. Mr. Dodge said he thought an exigency might arise which would make the services of such a committee important.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws be authorized to confer with the Sub-Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, on its visit to this city, and present the views of the Chamber on the question of a site for the new Custom House.

The Indianapolis Conference.

A report on the Monetary Convention at Indianapolis was presented, on behalf of the Chamber's committee which attended the convention, by John Harsen Rhoades. The report detailed the transactions of the convention and analyzed the report of its Committee on Rules and Regulations. One of the comments of the Chamber's committee was:

"The first declaration made in the report is for the maintenance of the gold standard, thus reaffirming the decision of the majority of the voters of the country, who so declared at the general election lately held; then the lines along which the reform in our currency system must be traced were clearly defined; after which Congress is appealed to at its extra session, which it is expected will be held after the inauguration of the incoming Administration, to appoint a commission of experts, who shall examine into the entire situation as to the monetary laws now existing, and to frame a bill which will place not only the Government finances, but the banking system of the country, upon a solid basis. In the event of Congress taking no action, the Executive Committee appointed by the convention is to appoint a commission from its own members and others who are to do this work, and the Executive Committee so appointed has the power to again convene the delegates to take such further action as may be deemed necessary."

The concluding paragraph of the report read by Mr. Rhoades was:

"Your committee, after a careful survey of the entire field, are well satisfied that the men to be appointed to act as the Executive Committee will not falter or weaken, but will deserve and should have your hearty support and co-operation. Your support and the support of trade organizations throughout the country will bring the support of the people, and the support of the people will bring action from Congress, and that given, the days of adversity will pass, and the nation will start anew with renewed vigor into an activity and development which will be sure and lasting, because founded upon a monetary system which will be based upon the natural laws of finance and trade, both sound and adequate to the needs of a great and growing people; therefore your committee bid you, with them, take hope and courage on the outcome of this convention."

Mr. Rhoades's Comments.

In submitting the report, Mr. Rhoades said:

"Let us not forget that until the existing derangement and weakness in the currency and banking system now in operation are remedied, we can have no permanent prosperity. Economy, liquidation, and a large balance of trade in our favor may bring temporary relief, but the evil remains, sapping the vitality of the Nation and forming a standing menace which is sure to bring us once again face to face with repudiation and fiat money. In the certainty of a peril such as this, it behooves every man who has his own interest at stake, as well as the interests of every human being in the land, from the humblest to the highest, to take up the battle for a sound currency and a wise banking law, and lay not down his arms until the fight is won and victory has crowned our cause."

Mr. Rhoades was heartily applauded, and the Chamber adopted the report. The committee was composed of John Harsen Rhoades, William E. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, George Foster Peabody, A. Swan Brown, and Isidor Straus.

Motions that the number of the Monetary Convention Committee or other members of the Chamber be appointed a committee, which should have power to act with the commission to be appointed by Congress, or by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, in regard to currency reforms, were made by William E. Dodge and Isidor Straus.

What Mr. Dodge Learned.

Mr. Dodge, in speaking to his resolution, told of his talks with men from the South and West at the conference, and said:

"I was surprised to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far Western States and the South and Southwestern States that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and talk in a friendly and kindly way with them, they all confirmed the same feeling which I had found at a long conversation in the Treasury Department in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint; that the lungs and heart are congested, and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood. I found that there were great sections of the Southern and Western country where there was absolutely no money at all; where the most primitive forms of barter obtained; where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural county, by some happy accident a fifty-dollar bank bill had come into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county, striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were Senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented.

"And this was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections. We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a National bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in Southern Germany, and in Southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous. The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every section in Scotland with over 100,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow, and a man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and, if his credit is good, he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness.

What Should Be Done.

"I have talked with a great many of my banking friends who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people, that the people are speculative, and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who was thrifty and honest and sober and prompt could always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it all here, because we have so much money moving among us, but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply, that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow-citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we widely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

Mr. Dodge's motion was carried, and the subject was confided to the delegation that represents the Chamber at Indianapolis.

Louis Windmüller offered a resolution that the Chamber inquire if the prices of gas and electricity are not exorbitant, or if they should be restricted by legislative action. This was referred to the Committee on Trade and Commerce.

The Chamber elected 82 new members, making 1,136 members out of 1,250, the number recently decided on as the limit of membership.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"By attention, ideas are registered in the memory."—Locke.

We would register in your memory that our draperies, cushions, furniture novelties—reproductions of the oldest and most artistic designs from all parts of the world—are now marked below factory prices.

You are sure of the BEST if you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

FUNERAL OF EDWARD GROSSE.

After Services in Beethoven Maennerchor Hall the Body Was Cremated.

The funeral of Edward Grosse was held in the hall of the Beethoven Maennerchor, in East Fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was so large that several hundred members of organizations in which Mr. Grosse was prominent were unable to gain access to the main hall. Surrounding the casket, which rested on a floral dais at the upper end of the hall, were tributes of flowers. A large centre piece, resembling a crown and composed of palms, ferns, white and pink roses, and calla lilies, was sent by the Executive Committee of the German-American Reform Union; a column of roses 4 feet in height came from the subordinates of the Third District internal revenue office, and a smaller column was sent by the employes of the Sheriff's office.

Soon after 1 o'clock a dirge was played by the German-American Reform Union Band. Sheriff Tamsen delivered a eulogy in German. Addresses were made by Augustine A. Costello, John W. Fleck, President of the Beethoven Maennerchor, and Dr. John Friedrich of the German Press Club. The Maennerchor, under the direction of Hermann Spielter, sang "The Barde," by Silcher, and "Song at the Grave," by Flemming. After the exercises in the hall, the funeral cortège, headed by a full brass band, went to the East River ferry at the foot of Houston Street. From there the bearers and a few others accompanied the body to Fresh Pond, L. I., where it was cremated.

The pall bearers were Sheriff Tamsen, Herman Ridder, Edward B. Amend, Jean Weil, Dr. John Friedrich, Paul Loeser, Max Geyer, William F. Rausch, John Fleck, and Fred Ohmels. The large assemblage included Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, Maurice J. Power, Theodore Sutro, Ferdinand Eidman, William G. Scott, John Fennell, Otto Kempner, Charles G. F. Wahle, F. A. Botty, Philip C. Kullman, Coroner Hoeber, Dr. Anderson, Julius H. Zibbell, George Straszner, Dr. Julius Solow, Walter H. Henning, Charles M. Loub, Henry Lipsky, Henry Ried, Commissioner J. H. Senner, Abraham Goldfarb, and Victor Fiedler.

Andrew Alexander to Move.

Andrew Alexander has purchased from Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith the new six-story building on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and will take possession on March 1. The building, which is of Indiana limestone and brick, was completed about two months ago, and is rated as a fire-proof structure. It stands on an Astor leasehold, the present lease of twenty-one years being dated about two years ago. Mr. Alexander declines to make public the amount paid for the property. He intends to abandon his old stand, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, where he has been for twenty years, and to remove his entire stock to this new building, occupying the entire ground floor and basement. Thus that entire block will be given over to the shoe trade.

The Aetna's Yearly Statement.

The forty-seventh annual statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company has just been issued, and is published in another column. Notwithstanding the general depression in business of every description in 1896 the Aetna has had a most successful year. It is a notable feature of the company that it has increased its dividends to its policy holders without interruption for twenty-five consecutive years. The statement shows that the company has made large gains in every department, and, with its reputation for safe management and fair dealing, is expected to give general satisfaction to policy holders and friends of the company.

Engelbert and Hoffman Free.

John Engelbert and Richard Hoffman, who have been held at the Hudson County Jail since Jan. 18 for the murder of Mrs. Madeline Hoffman, Richard's mother, who was found dead in her bedroom with an axe on her breast, were yesterday discharged by order of Judge Lippincott and Prosecutor Winfield.

Prosecutor Winfield could find nothing in the evidence to warrant the detention of either of the accused men.

More Money for an Armory.

An appeal is to be made by Col. John G. Eddy and other officers of the Forty-seventh Regiment to the Legislature for an additional appropriation of $250,000 for alterations and improvements in the Marcy Avenue Armory. The Legislature of 1895 granted an appropriation of $100,000 on $350,000 asked for, and last year $50,000 more was granted. The plans contemplate, among other things, a new drill shed.

Sale of

Ladies' Silk Umbrellas.

$3.95,

value $5.00 to $8.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

SANG AT THE COLORED HOME

MAY IRWIN'S COMPANY IN A CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

"The New Bully" and "Crappy Dan" Sung by Miss Irwin to an Audience That Appreciated the Meaning of the Songs.

May Irwin and her company occupied the little stage in the lecture room of the Colored Home and Hospital, at First Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon, and for an hour an uproarious audience enjoyed the fun. There was enthusiasm enough to stock many colored camp meetings every time the actress sang one of her negro songs.

In the centre of the hall sat about 100 women inmates—the young mother, with a little pickaninny in her lap, and the woman that dates back to old slavery days. All wore the picturesque bandana headgear. To the left of the stage sat the men inmates—cripples of all sorts and ages. The visitors were seated in the rows to the right of the stage, and the space was crowded with a white audience, highly delighted, but more subdued in its mirth. The managers of the Home were present in force, including Miss Mary W. Booth, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. John N. Whiting, Miss Atterbury, Miss Van Buren, Mrs. Henry Schieffelin, Miss Phelps, and Mrs. Curtis James. Among those present were Henry and Leander Sire of the Bijou and Ramsey Morris, the playwright.

It was after 2 o'clock when the company filed in. Joseph Sparks started the fun with his Irish dialect song of "Maloney's Leg." He had to respond to a hearty encore. Miss Ada Lewis followed with the German character "Oompah" song. The aunties forgot their ailings as they screamed in laughter over her imitation. She had to repeat the song.

Miss Irwin's jolly face beamed all over as she came to the front and met a storm of greetings. She began with "Crappy Dan." The colored listeners had their eyes riveted on her, and their lips followed her words while they swayed in time with the music and broke out hilariously at the familiar ideas she expressed. The men especially were interested and were caught when the actress came to the lines:

"Dey wasn't no niggah dat eber frowed six
But knowed I had 'im beat."

The men appeared chiefly uproarious, however, over the confidential information that "wid a little bit o' lead de dice allus comes seven."

Miss Irwin was borne to the front again by most enthusiastic hurrahs. This time she sang "The New Bully." She had more than her usual abandon when she scowled and swung around as the invincible colored gentleman with an ax and razor. Each time she mentioned the razor and threw in the bravado the colored audience lost all control. When she reached that sentiment: "I'se gittin' so bad, I'se skeered o' myself," the demonstration lasted for three minutes.

The hospital choir of twelve well-blended voices gave a camp-meeting jubilee song with quaint refrain. The generous applause from the company and audience led to an encore of "Roll, Jordan, Roll." Last of all came the best—"The Old Town Band"—with Miss Irwin in the solo, and the company, brass instruments and all, in the chorus. No house that Miss Irwin ever had keyed her up to a higher pitch of enthusiasm. The sympathetic faces, the hearty laughter, the rhythmic swaying of the bodies seemed to inspire her. When she was through the audience wanted more, but she had to go. She held a levee, and many wistfully asked: "Ain't you gwine come no mo'?" She promised she would.

As an afterpiece, the Superintendent led the performers to see the hospital's centenary plant. Emily Williams, Aunt Em'ly is warranted to be aged 106. She was a child in New Jersey when she saw Gen. Washington go by on horseback, along the road between Red Bank and Long Branch. She is a little deaf and cannot walk very well. She sews constantly. She found a purchaser for one of her patchwork calico quilts, and received a few coins for remembrance.

Miss Irwin was told she never sang as well in her life.

"Who couldn't sing to such an audience?" was her enthusiastic reply.

Eggs in the Mercantile Exchange.

The official call upon eggs, which was suspended in the New York Mercantile Exchange once a year ago, will be resumed on Monday morning, the Executive Committee of the Exchange having decided upon that yesterday. This was the outcome of a meeting of over a hundred members of the Exchange Wednesday, when F. G. Bennett submitted resolutions stating that the method of transacting business on 'Change since May, 1895, when the daily call was abolished, had proved unsatisfactory to the trade handling dairy products, that considerable valuable time in the early part of the day was unnecessarily spent in 'Change without an established system of trading as existed under the daily call, and that it was unanimously conceded that markets had been manipulated and prices had fluctuated just the same as when the call was in vogue without the convenience which the call afforded the trade in handling business.

Tables Turned on Dog Catcher.

John J. Sullivan, who was the official dog-catcher of Long Island City under Mayor Sanford, has been suing the city for $524, alleged to be due to him as fees. The case was before Justice Garretson yesterday, and the Court decided that Sullivan should be paid under a provision in the city charter allowing him $2 per day. The Justice decided that this should be paid for days only when Sullivan worked, and, under this ruling, he found that Sullivan had already been overpaid $790, and ordered that that sum be refunded.

To Help the City's Poor.

The following letter from the Siegel-Cooper Company has been received by Mayor Strong:

"We inclose herewith our check for $500, which we will ask you to kindly add to the city's fund for relieving the poor people of New York. The recent heavy snows and present cold weather have caused much suffering in many localities, and we take great pleasure in joining the movement to relieve those who are in want of the necessities of life."

Sale of Ladies' Silk Vests.

Friday, February 5th.

Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests. Colors:—Cream, Pale Blue, Heliotrope and Black, 50 cents each.

Finest quality — Colors:—Cream, Pink, Pale Blue, and Black, 75 cts. and $1.00 each.

These Vests are low-necked and sleeveless, sizes, 3, 4, 5.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROPOSED NEW MURRAY HILL BANK.—The reorganization plan of a majority of the depositors of the Murray Hill Bank has failed of judicial approval, and will have to be abandoned. Of the total amount, $1,066,579, due depositors of the bank, the holders of $776,818 of the deposits applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to compute the value of the total assets of the bank, and to have an offset price fixed at which these assets could be sold at auction, and thereby give such depositors an opportunity to buy the assets and to offset the amount due to them from the bank by way of payment, the object being the organization of a new bank, to which such assets should be transferred. The application was opposed by the Attorney General and by the bank's receivers, Messrs. Trask and O'Brien. Justice Andrews, before whom the hearing was had, yesterday denied the application, saying that though the proposed course might be for the best interests of the greatest number, the law did not sanction or permit it, or any plan which cuts off the non-assenting creditors from participation in the proceeds of the assets, except so far as they consist of cash now in the hands of the receivers. Justice Andrews believes it to be impossible to ascertain with any accuracy, within any reasonable time, the value of the 700 bills receivable which form part of the assets. The Court also places great weight upon the contention of the receivers that the stockholders are liable to the creditors of the bank to an amount equal to the par value of their stock, and that that liability can only be enforced if the assets be administered in the manner required by law. The claim made by the receivers that the Directors are liable in damages to a large amount for their acts with respect to the administration of the affairs of the bank is said to be one which requires consideration; but which could not be determined from the papers before the Court.

***

RECOVERY REDUCED.—In the case of Schmitt, as administratrix, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Appellate Division in Brooklyn has reduced from $25,000 to $15,000 the recovery by the plaintiff for the killing of her husband, who had been engaged in changing elevator fronts in the building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue. While in the elevator shaft, Schmitt was struck by the elevator and killed. He was twenty-nine years old, left a wife and three children, was a man in good health, and earned $3.50 a day as foreman. The court holds that although the deceased man had been guilty of a measure of contributory negligence, and that the risk was an obvious one, yet as the regular elevator man had been accustomed to giving a signal when running up and down, this fact excused Schmitt for his negligence, but the recovery was held to be excessive.

***

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Justice McAdam, in Supreme Court, Special Term, has granted an application for a new trial in the suit by John Reynolds against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The Court holds that, although the verdict secured by the plaintiff was not excessive in amount, it was not supported by but was contrary to the preponderence of evidence bearing upon the vital question of negligence upon which it rested. "As the function of ordering new trials," the Court says, "where judgments are not sustained by a due preponderence of evidence, is exercised frequently by Appellate Courts than formerly, it becomes trial Judges to follow in the wake."

***

ACTIONS AGAINST JOINT DEBTORS.—In a suit by Charles Staiger to recover upon promissory notes against George Theiss and Henry Theiss, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, on Henry Theiss's appeal, held that while only one of two partners had been served with a summons in a District Court action against both, it is proper to enter judgment against both, just as is the practice in a court of record in actions against joint debtors, some of whom have been served.

***

ADULTERATION OF MILK BY SERVANT.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, in Stranahan Brothers Catering Company against John Colt, has decided that where a master is under contract to deliver to the proprietor of a cheese and butter factory pure milk, and has knowledge that the milk so delivered is to be mixed with the milk of other patrons, and intrusts the delivery to a servant, who, in the course of such employment, delivers adulterated milk, the master is liable for damages necessarily and directly resulting by reason of such delivery; and it is not a defense to show that the servant, without authority and purposely, and to gratify his malice toward his employer, and with intent to injure him, adulterated the milk so delivered by mixing with it water, and that the master had no knowledge of such adulteration. In such case the rule of damages is compensation for the injury.

***

RIGHTS OF ABUTTING OWNERS.—On appeal by the Middletown-Goshen Traction Company from a judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of Harriet W. Clarke, in Orange County, enjoining the Company from maintaining its street railway in front of her premises, the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, in directing an affirmance, holds that she, as owner of the fee in front of her property, was entitled to recover the damages sustained by her from the occupation and use of the street by the defendant corporation engaged in the maintenance and operation of a trolley road.

***

MISSTATEMENT IN INSURANCE APPLICATION.—A recovery by Mary E. Peters, as administratrix of Rody Peters, against the United States Industrial Insurance Company, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, the court holding, by Justice Bartlett, that where the insured gives true answers to the questions put to him as the basis of insurance, and an authorized agent of the company inserts in the application false answers, the company, and not the insured, is responsible for their falsity. The court holds, further, that where, upon an application for insurance, the agent asks the applicant whether he is insured in other companies, and the wife of the applicant shows to the agent other policies of insurance held by her husband, her action is equivalent to a statement on behalf of the applicant that he has other insurance, and an answer to the contrary, written by the agent upon the application, is not a bar to a recovery upon the policy.

***

NO LIEN FOR PRIVATE STORAGE.—In a suit by John J. Merritt against John B. Pairano the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, Justice Cullen giving the opinion, holds that the lien of warehousemen is now governed by Chapter 526 of the laws of 1885, which gives a lien only to a warehouseman or to a person lawfully engaged exclusively in the business of storing goods, wares, and merchandise for hire, and that this statutory provision denies any lien to one who gives private storage to another's property.

If you had a story to tell, one that you knew was true, one you wanted believed, how would you tell it?

Use big adjectives, high-sounding phrases, or tell it quietly?

Perhaps we're too modest.

As good clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings as money can buy.

As low prices as quality will allow.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

IVORY IS HOME AGAIN

ENTHUSIASTIC FRIENDS GREET HIM DOWN THE BAY.

He Tells His Experiences in England and Mr. McIntyre Makes a Speech —Champagne and Rejoicing Galore on the Laura M. Starin.

Edward J. Ivory, his counsel, John F. McIntyre, and witnesses, James Wynne, Patrick Smith, and Patrick O'Rourke, arrived on the Majestic yesterday. They were met down the bay by an enthusiastic crowd of Irishmen on the Laura M. Starin. In the excursion party were a number of ladies, including Mrs. McIntyre, the mother; Mrs. McIntyre, the wife, and a number of friends.

The Reception Committee, headed by William Lyman, left this city about noon Wednesday. There were fully 800 persons aboard when the boat left the Battery Pier, but the bulk of them departed when the Starin anchored at Quarantine about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and when it became known that the Majestic was not likely to be heard of before morning. Mr. McIntyre's wife and mother spent the night in the ladies' cabin of the Starin. There were no berths on the boat, and they slept on benches or on the cushioned seats. The greater part of the night was spent in talking and in listening to songs.

It was not until 10 o'clock yesterday morning that news was received of the Majestic. She was then off Fire Island, and it was said she would reach Quarantine about noon. The Starin made ready at once to go down the bay, and before she left fully 100 of the men who had left the boat the night before reappeared. The Majestic came in sight at 12.35 o'clock and the mail boats, the doctor's boat, and the Starin immediately started for her.

While the swarm of boats was drawing alongside the old steamer, the Starin went close enough for some of her passengers to recognize Mr. McIntyre. Instantly there was a loud cheer, which was answered by three men who waved their hats and cried back to the crowd on the Starin. These were Edward J. Ivory, John F. McIntyre, and Patrick O'Rourke. Mr. Lyman had gone aboard the Majestic from the doctor's boat, with a permit which allowed him to take Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Ivory, and Messrs. Smith, Wynne, and O'Rourke off the steamer. The five men climbed down the gangway to the doctor's boat, and five minutes later walked over another gangplank to the deck of the Starin. Both Mr. Ivory and Mr. McIntyre were clasped in the arms of their friends. Mr. McIntyre was better known to most of those present than was Ivory, and therefore he had at least half an hour of handshaking and embraces from his relatives and friends.

Ivory Tells His Experiences.

The party was led to the main deck of the Starin, where Secretary McLaughlin of the Irish National Alliance read an address of welcome to Mr. Ivory and Mr. McIntyre. After this address, Ivory told his friends some of the details of his imprisonment and his trial. He said that he had been arrested on the most flimsy evidence, and that never for a moment had he doubted that he would be acquitted, if he got a fair show. He was satisfied, however, that evidence had been manufactured against him.

Mr. McIntyre said that when he appeared in London, he found a coldness among the lawyers and others interested in the case which at first presented a blank wall to him. He afterward talked to Ivory's counsel and found that one of them wanted Ivory to plead guilty.

"I believed from the first that Mr. Ivory was innocent," said Mr. McIntyre, "and I decided to do nothing until I had seen him and had a thorough understanding with him. When I talked with him, he said, 'Mr. McIntyre, I am not guilty, and I never intended to plead anything else but 'not guilty.' I am wholly innocent of this charge.'"

Mr. McIntyre told some of the incidents of the trial, and spoke in high terms of the courtesy he received from the Court. He said, however, that as a citizen of the United States, he considered the courtesies extended to him nothing more than his rights as a fair representative of an intelligent English-speaking people. Mr. McIntyre was cheered during his speech, and when he had finished three or four men caught him up and carried him down the stairs to the lower deck, where they insisted upon his drinking wine. Ivory and the witnesses and the ladies went down stairs and stood up in the most democratic fashion and drank champagne out of beer mugs to the health of Ivory and to the future success of Mr. McIntyre. During the outbursts of enthusiasm, Mr. McIntyre was mentioned a number of times as "Our next District Attorney."

How Ivory Went Abroad.

When the Starin reached the Battery Messrs. McIntyre, Ivory, the witnesses, and the women of the party were escorted to carriages which took them to the Potter Building, in which is the office of the Irish National Alliance. Mr. Ivory said, in explaining his presence in England, that he had bought a ticket last Summer from the man named Bell. It was his usual vacation time, and he had decided to visit the old country. He was traveling on Bell's ticket when he was arrested in Glasgow. The fact that he was traveling under the name of Bell injured his case. During the months spent in prison he was treated fairly well physically, but was constantly annoyed by detectives and alleged prisoners, who were really detectives, and who kept a close watch on him and constantly questioned him. Mr. McIntyre said that from the time of Ivory's acquittal until they left the Majestic at Quarantine, he and Ivory were constantly under the watch of Scotland Yard detectives.

"Those men," said he, "about eight of them, I think, followed us from the time we left London. They went through Wales with us and they shadowed us everywhere to Kingstown, to Dublin, to Cork, and finally to Queenstown. There two of them got aboard the boat with us and came across with us. We knew that they were detectives, and they knew that we were cognizant of their identity. Yet they watched us closely, and even when we got off here one of them tried to get down the ladder onto the doctor's boat with us, but was stopped by a health officer. These two detectives are now in New York. I don't know their names, and I don't care anything about them."

Mr. Ivory remained at the Irish National Alliance Headquarters until late yesterday afternoon, when he went to his saloon, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, where several hundred of his friends had congregated to give him an informal reception. He remained there only a short while, as he had had very little sleep the night before and wanted a rest.

No Indemnity Received.

Mr. McIntyre and his wife and mother went to their home in Lexington Avenue near Ninety-fourth Street later in the afternoon. Mr. McIntyre said that the story to the effect that Ivory had received $50,000 from the English Government as an indemnity was entirely false. Ivory, when questioned on this subject, said:

"I have not received a cent from the English Government, nor would I receive it unless the money were paid in the proper legal way. I shall claim an indemnity from the British Government for the five months that I was in prison, but I shall make my claim through the United States Government, and the matter will be settled in the formal way that Governments settle such matters. Mr. McIntyre and I have not thoroughly talked over this question, but as soon as we get time we will fix upon some plan of action by which I hope to be reimbursed for all that I have lost through this arrest and incarceration."

Ivory's saloon, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, was decorated with the United States and Irish flags yesterday. Ivory spent the afternoon and part of the evening there. A great crowd was on hand to welcome him. Many houses in the neighborhood were decorated with flags, particularly that of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, where Ivory boards. At this house last night a reception was given, when another big crowd assembled. An interesting incident occurred there. After Ivory's arrest, Mrs. Lyons locked the door of his room and declared it should never be opened till its occupant returned and himself opened it. Friends told her that would never be, but she did not believe them. Last night Ivory unlocked the room with much ado, and the crowd joyously applauded.

BERRI FOR BRIDGE TRUSTEE.

Mayor Wurster Appoints President of the Union League Club.

William Berri of Brooklyn was appointed a bridge trustee yesterday by Mayor Wurster to fill out the unexpired term of the late James Howell, ending April 8, 1898.

Mr. Berri is one of the foremost citizens of Brooklyn. He is the sole proprietor of the carpet establishment known as William Berri's Sons in Fulton Street, principal owner of the Brooklyn Standard Union, and of several trade papers in this city, a Director of the Hamilton Trust Company and the National City Bank, President of the Union League Club, and President of the Industrial Home for the Blind. He is also connected with several charitable and educational institutions. In addition to being President of the Union League Club, he is a member of the Montauk, Hamilton, Manufacturer's, Lincoln, Brooklyn and Dyker Meadow Golf, the Riding and Driving Club, and other social organizations.

When the position was first offered, Mr. Berri had some doubts as to the advisability of accepting, but his objections were overcome and his acceptance has been in the Mayor's hands since Wednesday. The salary of a trustee is $3,000 a year. The President receives $5,000.

Mr. Berri, it is understood, is in favor of continuous surface and elevated traffic over the bridge, and it was this sentiment which, in a large measure, prompted his appointment. The Presidency of the board is believed to lie between Clarence A. Henriques and Mr. Berri.

Young Schepp Guilty of Arson.

The trial of Henry Otto Schepp, seventeen years old, of 1,000 Second Avenue, who is charged with setting fire to the stables of Hermon J. Boheman, in East Fifty-third Street, Dec. 10, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Supreme Court, criminal branch. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan told about arresting the boy and getting him to acknowledge that his father forced him to set the place on fire. He produced a written confession, which the boy signed in the presence of Magistrate Wentworth. In it he alleges his father said business was bad, and told him he ought to set fire to the stable where his father's horse and wagon were, so the insurance could be collected. The boy's lawyer entered a plea of guilty of arson in the third degree. Sentence will be pronounced Monday. Young Schepp will be produced as a witness against his father.

Life and Accident Insurance.

47th ANNUAL STATEMENT, CONDENSED,

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1897...	$45,557,272.15
Liabilities to Policy holders, reserve, and all other claims.....	38,845,769.90
Payments to Policy holders in 1896.....	4,498,657.44
Surplus as to Policy holders, Jan. 1, 1897.	6,711,502.25
Premium receipts in 1896	5,664,829.94
Interest receipts in 1896	2,317,319.44
Total receipts in 1896.	7,982,149.38
Life, Endowment, and Term Policies issued and revived in 1896, 10,928, insuring...	22,322,948.00
Life, Endowment, and Term Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1897...	145,635,940.94
Accident Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1897..	79,083,850.00
Paid Policy holders since organization..	99,697,808.01

The following gains were made by the AETNA LIFE in the year 1896: In income, $1,057,816.28; in assets, $1,997,234.42; in surplus, $198,816.81; in new life business, $1,598,668.00; in life insurance in force, $5,608,680.00; in accident business in force, $21,736,500.00; in accident premiums, $175,086.72, (or 62%;) in new business in Connecticue, $310,642.00; in total life business in Connecticut, $472,560.00.

The dividend to the insured for 1897 is the 25th regular annual increase,—a record unparalleled in the history of life insurance. Notwithstanding the advance made by the AETNA LIFE in 1896, its expenses to income in the Life Department were a little lower than in the previous year, and 23 per cent. less than the average expenses of the ten leading "purely mutual" companies for the year '95. (We have not their figures for 1896.)

J. C. WEBSTER, Vice Prest. J. L. ENGLISH, Sec. H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
C. E. GILBERT, Asst. Sec. W. C. FAXON, Asst. Sec.
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D., Med. Director.
JAMES CAMPBELL, M. D., Medical Examainer.
MUMFORD & BUSHNELL, General Agents, Life Department.
GEO. C. STERLING, General Agent, Accident Department, 62 William St., New York City.
W. A. NICOLAY, General Agent, City R. R. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

One of the most attractive suites of rooms in the Waldorf is on the top floor, at the corner looking out over Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. It is a bachelor apartment, and the occupant makes his home there when he is not away on his yacht in Summer or visiting in Winter. There are two large bedrooms, each with a bath adjoining, in the suite, a tiny reception parlor, and larger parlor, drawing room, or whatever the main room of a bachelor apartment may be called, opening from it. In this corner of the building is a tower, and in it, up a few steps from the parlor, is a cosy little den with Turkish furnishings, comfortable couch, pretty tea table, soft wall hangings, a big bearskin rug on the floor, and a delightful view from the windows. One of these looks out over the East River, and the other down the bay. The bachelor occupant is so high in the air that he gets very little of the noise and dust of the street.

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There are any number of impecunious womenfolk anxious to go to Brooklyn. They usually start out with money enough to get them to their various destinations, so they say, but when they find themselves short of money, their first inclination is to apply to the woman in charge of the woman's waiting room. There are three of them now in the waiting room of the bridge, but the one woman who has been there the longest is the most sought after for loans. The other evening about 10:30 a young girl, respectably dressed, went to her asking for 5 cents. She thought she had it, she said, but had only a penny instead. She offered a ring as security, and promised to return the loan the next night, and she did. But that is unusual.

"The first three months I was here on the bridge," said the waiting-room woman, telling of her experience, "I lost $4 loaning people money. But I was green then, and I get nipped sometimes, now. I don't mind a few cents, but when it comes a number of times it counts up. Only Sunday evening, two weeks ago, a nicely dressed woman came in and asked for 5 cents. She had to go a long distance in Brooklyn, and she found when she got in the car that she had only 5 cents and some bridge tickets. It was raining hard. I have never done such a thing as to borrow any money since I have been on the bridge, but I didn't have it, and I asked a policeman for 5 cents for her. She has never been back. I have loaned two women each 15 cents recently, and haven't seen them since. One woman borrowed 10 cents of me once and left an old-fashioned pin with me. It was two months before she came for it. I lent one girl 50 cents. She came in the morning and said she had had to work all night in one of the office buildings near, and if I could loan her some money to get her breakfast, as soon as the cashier came she would pay me. I knew her, seeing her go in and out a good many times before that, but I never saw her afterward."

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One of the peculiar signs which appears in New York is on a livery stable. It reads in large letters, with no punctuation noticeable from the elevated train: "A Savage Boarding and Livery Stable." There are the "Bible House Barbers," and sons having figured in many ways on signs, a Brooklyn nephew has now gone into business. His sign reads: "Mason's Nephew."

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One of the popular skating rinks of the city which has done good service the last few days is in the excavation at the rear of the Herald Building. Numerous small boys have been there skating and sliding. Last Sunday they varied their amusement in a way which particularly delighted the on-lookers. The excavation is sufficiently deep to make the road leading up to the street quite steep. The new form of amusement arranged by the small boys was to stand, one back of the other, each boy with his feet held stiff, ready for a slide. Then the line began to